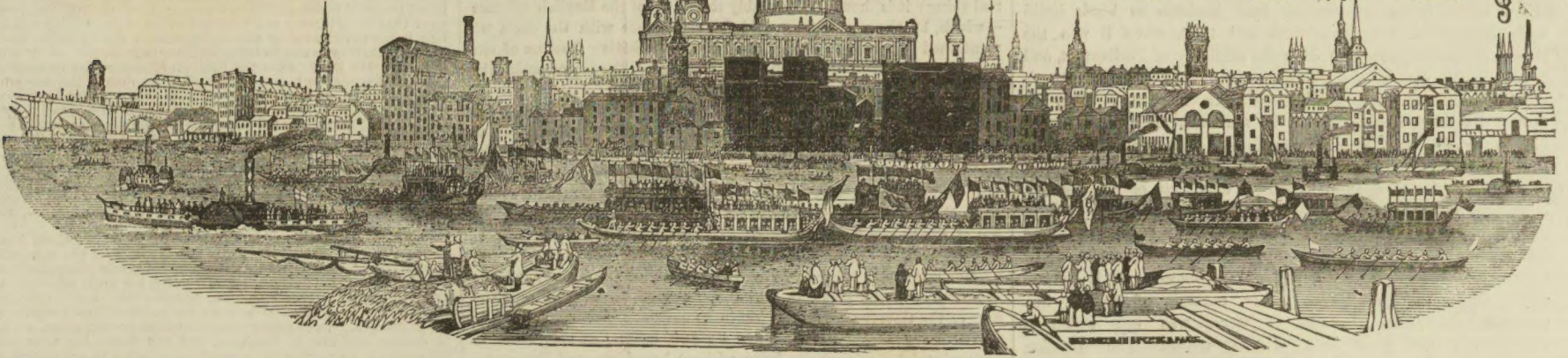


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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## THE ALLEGED DECLINE OF PARLIAMENTARY EFFICIENCY.

THE unfortunate and unfounded assertion of an illustrious person that Parliamentary Government was on its trial in this country seems to have emboldened a certain class of party writers and politicians, whose perversities have shut them out of office, to decry our Parliamentary system, and to deny the efficiency of our constitutional form of government. Perhaps also the natural disappointment which they feel at their exclusion from power, and that, too, by a Parliament elected under their own auspices, has contributed to increase the disappointment with which they regard those representative institutions which were once their pride, and might again become so, if Downing-street were safe in their own keeping. Latest among these growlers is our venerable friend the *Quarterly Review*, which in its last number makes doleful lamentations over what it calls "The declining efficiency of Parliament." We shall not attempt to follow the discursive writer over the wide field of politics which he has traversed, but, joining issue with him on the fact which he alleges, shall endeavour to prove that Parliamentary efficiency is not declining, and is not likely to decline, in this country.

That the old parties of Tory and Whig have declined in efficiency, and are either moribund and effete, or partially defunct, is a fact that few persons will deny. By whatever names

these parties have recently called themselves—whether by those of Protectionists and Conservatives on the one side, or by those of Reformers and Liberals on the other—their old organisation has been broken up for want of something more substantial to dispute about than the mere possession of office. As a consequence their vitality has been diminished, their character tarnished, and their usefulness impaired. The causes of this state of things are apparent enough to most men. The greatest of all the vexed questions of the last thirty years have been, successively and successfully, disposed of. "Corn and Catholics," which, with Parliamentary Reform, began to excite the mutual animosities of Whigs and Tories as soon as the peace conquered at Waterloo allowed the national energy to display itself in the consideration of domestic politics, have, one after the other, been removed from the arena. These great bones of contention, together with all the meat that was upon them, have been devoured by the great maw of Time. Parliament, so far from having been inefficient, has done its duty by discussing all these topics with earnestness and ability, and has ended by adopting the popular and reasonable view in each case—by emancipating the Roman Catholics, by amending the state of the representation, and by establishing that great principle of Free-trade which has put Great Britain as far at the head of the world fiscally and commercially, as she before was socially, morally, and religiously. If it were only out of gratitude for such acts of wise legislation as these, the country would refuse

to reiterate the cry of placeless politicians, who are out of humour because they are out of power, and who would flatter Parliament as much as they depreciate it—if it would only be good enough to give them a majority and a long lease of office.

The late Sir Robert Peel, though he administered more than one heavy blow to the party with which he acted throughout his valuable life, administered no blow to the efficiency of Parliament. What Party lost by his two great measures of Roman Catholic Emancipation, and the Abolition of the Corn-laws, the country gained. Tories and Whigs lost their cries and their banners; but Parliamentary and Constitutional Government achieved a triumph. In all this there is room, not for foreboding, but for rejoicing. If party government be desirable—as we think it is—Conservatism and Liberalism—the two natural parties, which are to be found in every State, and which typify the Age and the Youth, the Experience and the Hope, the Caution and the Daring, of the nation—will be reformed and reorganised at the proper time, whenever there is an object of sufficient interest and importance to arouse their energies and kindle their passions; and whenever leaders arise of adequate genius to marshal them in the order of battle, and whip up their enthusiasm by the eloquence of word or deed. There are at present no such objects and no such leaders. The sympathies of the people are not roused into action by those who sit on the Treasury benches,



THE SEVEN TOWERS, CONSTANTINOPLE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERTSON.—(SEE PAGE 465.)





or by those on the opposite side. After a storm there has come a calm, and the calm as well as the storm is in the order of nature, and will last only so long as the elements will allow. That a perpetual calm of politics has come upon us no one is fatuous enough to believe; but while that calm lasts, be the time long or short, it is foolish to attack the Parliament for its quiescence. When the wind blows the waves will answer. When Parliament has work to do it will do it, as it always has done, with more or less of grace and readiness, whenever it has been called upon by the pressure of real business to bestir itself. Even during the Sessions of 1855 and 1856, when it was the fashion in some quarters to deny the efficiency of Parliament, and to re-echo the doubts of the Prince Consort as to the compatibility of Parliamentary institutions with a state of war, the British Legislature did its duty in the most manful and energetic manner. If the war languished it was from no fault of Parliament, for Parliament voted the supplies ungrudgingly; and by the expression of opinion, in unison with that of the country, ousted the dilatory, faint-hearted, and hesitating Ministry of Lord Palmerston, and gave its zealous and hearty support to that of Lord Aberdeen, because it knew the national honour and the national fortunes were safe in the hands of the latter. If it treated with comparative inattention other matters of great importance, the fault, if fault it were, was one which it shared with the great bulk of the nation. The question of questions was the conduct of the war; and the most inveterate enemy of free institutions, would have been sorely puzzled to show how the British Legislature could have done more than it did to support the Government in the vigorous prosecution of hostilities. What the Parliament required were honesty in the Ministers, and capacity in the Generals and Admirals of England. Though not quite sure of these, it was sure of the readiness of the people to bear the burdens of the war, and of the indomitable pluck and daring of the British soldier and sailor to equal or to surpass all the bygone glories of British history. Diplomacy may have failed to do the best, and Generalship may have been found wanting at the right moment; but neither the Parliament nor the people of England failed during the war in maintaining the ancient reputation of the country. Whatever its shortcomings in minor matters may have been, Parliament acted as became its dignity and its patriotism in the one great question that then absorbed all thoughts and taxed all energies. To that praise it is entitled from its contemporaries, and that praise it will receive from history when the heats and prejudices of the present day shall have subsided for ever.

But, whilst denying that Parliamentary efficiency has declined in the manner asserted by the *Quarterly*, we are ready to confess that the efficiency of the existing Parliament is less than it was. It is probable, too, that the older it grows the more inefficient it will become. Parliaments elected for seven years begin to waver in their virtue about the middle period of their existence. The Minister for the time being may coerce a Parliament such as we now have by threatening to dissolve it. There is nothing that a middle-aged Parliament hates so much as the prospect of a dissolution; and a majority of the members will put up with any mediocre Ministry, provided it be decently honest, rather than be sent about their business, and brought face to face with their constituents. In this sense we may admit that the efficiency of the present Parliament has to some extent declined. But instead of losing faith in Parliamentary Government, or believing for one moment that anything has happened to render the nation less fit for such Government than ever it was, we look with hope to a new Parliament, new leaders, and a new cry. When these come together, not even the venerable *Quarterly* will have a plausible pretext for sneering at our Representative system. The state of Europe indicates that the question on which parties will reconstitute themselves, and on which their cries will be raised, will be foreign, and not domestic. But, whatever they may be, there is nothing in the history of any Past, or of the Present, Parliament to show that the new Parliament will be false to its trust, or forgetful of the interests of the great people of which it will be the creature and the representative.

**PROTESTANTISM IN TURKEY.**—Colonel Sir H. Rawlinson observed, the other day, at a meeting in Exeter Hall, that twenty years ago Protestantism was unknown in Turkey. On one occasion a Jew presented himself to the Resident at Bagdad, and claimed British protection, alleging that he had come from Jerusalem. He was informed by the Consul-General that according to international law he was not entitled to protection. He then said he was a Protestant, and was informed that, if such were the fact, it could not constitute a title to the protection he sought. The Consul-General, however, wishing to know what the man's idea of Protestantism was, interrogated him on the doctrines of his adopted faith, and he replied—"I eat pork, I drink wine, and I do not believe in God" (Laughter). This was the correct idea of Protestantism in Turkey at that time.

**THE EMPRESS DOWAGER ABROAD.**—The presence of her Majesty the Empress of Russia in the palace of the Borromeo family has produced a great sensation in Italy. It is known that this illustrious family is exiled, and that not only its property has been placed under sequestration by the Austrians, but that even the fortune of children of ten years old has been seized. The Austrians have taken possession by force, and without indemnity, of the Borromeo Palace at Milan, which they have converted into a military hospital. The head of this family as well as the Count Casati have hitherto been excluded from the amnesty held out to all. These facts are notorious in Italy, which sufficiently explains the emotion excited by the visit of the Czarina. I am assured that her Majesty inquired with the most lively interest into the present state of things.—*Paris Correspondence of the Indépendance Belge.*

**THE EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.**—A letter from Bombay, dated October 3, gives the following information relative to the preparation of the naval part of the expedition intended for Persia:—"We are very busy, and our days fully occupied in fitting out an expedition to the Persian Gulf. It is a formidable armament, and will include (followers and all) 11,000 men and 1200 horses (exclusive of seamen and marines), 20 transports; 15 steamers of war, four of them carrying 1000-pounders, and four from two to four ditto; two sloops of 18 32-pounders each; two schooners of two guns each, 25 cwt. 32-pounders; 10 heavy gun-boats, carrying two 74-inch howitzers each. It is not settled who is to command this powerful fleet; but there is no doubt that the Government here will wish Rear-Admiral Sir H. Leake to take it; and right well it will be for the result, we all think, if he does; a more energetic man or gallant officer never was shelved by the home Admiralty. What a farce is the fact that, while Sir Henry has been most actively and indefatigably engaged for some years as Commander-in-Chief of the whole Indian navy, and at work with unflinching zeal day and night, when necessary, in the discharge of his duties, he stands on the list of the Royal Navy as an Admiral unfit to be actively employed in the service! Our dockyard and harbour show an amount of efficiency and activity none at home ever surpassed."

**MORGANATIC MARRIAGE.**—The *Hamburg Correspondent* states that Prince Frederick William of Hanau, eldest son of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, has just married Mlle. Berkmyer, daughter of an actor of the Cassel theatre. The marriage was celebrated in England, and the newly-married couple have already returned to Cassel. The Prince was born in November, 1832.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

It is bitter cold, my dear readers—thorough winter; and, though fogs are unknown to the climate of France, we have got so good an imitation of one, that even "you other English" who know no different state of atmosphere would be taken in by it, it does look so very like the real thing; it is, however, probably the result of the English alliance—which, by the way, we are told (in accordance with the facts we mentioned last week of French notions of the British freedom of the press) is about to be broken up, in consequence of the recent articles in the *Times*.

A French critic, in reviewing Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "Dred," declares that he will venture to assert that some of his brethren of the press who have undertaken a similar task have dispensed with the preliminary ceremony of reading the book—at all events, beyond the first twenty-five pages. The same system seems to be pursued here with the political journals—the article lately inserted in the *Times* speaking of Sir Robert Peel's speech being taken seriously in the tone of ironical reproach that runs through the greater portion of it, and various comments being made on the severity of the attack, and the earnestness of the paper in taking up in such an unusual way the part of the Government. The fact is, *la nation la plus spirituelle du monde* is too *spirituelle* by half in its own estimation: it wants to comprehend *à demi mot*—to know without learning; and the consequence is it often talks dreadful nonsense the moment it gets out of the narrow limits of its own immediate sphere.

"Our lively neighbours" are greatly tickled by the notion of the *Maréchal Canrobert* being admitted member of the Grocers' Corporation—a distinction which they regard much as Dora did David Copperfield's announcement of his having to work for a living. It is true, add the papers which announce the fact, that this nomination gives the *Maréchal* a right to the citizenship of London; but this consideration is evidently regarded as a secondary one.

The *répertoire* of the pieces selected for representation at Compiègne is for the most part by no means striking either as to novelty or interest; a number of old and commonplace pieces, which have to be specially studied and got up for the purpose, being among those commanded for the edification of the Court and its guests. To those whom it may happen to interest we beg to offer the programme of the day's entertainments at Compiègne. No one appears till eleven, the hour when all breakfast with the Emperor and Empress. The repast finished on those days not appointed for the *chasse*, the Imperial hosts, attended by their guests, ride or drive to some spot already decided upon. At four the party return, and are free to employ their time as they will till dinner, which takes place at seven. Afterwards the evening is spent in music, dancing, theatrical representations, &c. As we before mentioned, no lady is allowed to appear at the chateau twice in the same dress, and the Empress sets the example, by giving every costume once worn to her attendants. As these are, of course, sold again, Paris overflows with the Imperial *défilé*; and a few nights ago, on the boards of Boulevard Theatre, was recognised a brocade that had lately figured on the throne.

The question of the price of lodgings has become so sore a one, that the dramatic censure has forbidden any allusion to be made to the subject on the stage, and the consequence is that a number of more or less popular pieces are interdicted. This is a new mode of checking abuses. Everything seems to tend rather to an increase than a diminution of prices, alike in the necessities and luxuries of life; while, at the same time, the footing of extravagance and display on which all things have been for the last year mounted continues to be held. *Après nous le déluge* appears to be the maxim of the day; but the question is, will the crash that is inevitable wait even so long before it arrives? We greatly doubt it.

The results of the grain and vine crops are somewhat better than were expected, and it is hoped that on these two articles of bread and wine some diminution may later take place. The amelioration, however, as regards the former is hardly likely to be sufficiently marked to affect Paris, which is still under the arrangement made at the commencement of the scarcity, by which the price of bread was not to rise in the capital with the rise in the provinces, on the condition that for a certain length of time the same tariff was to be maintained after the fall elsewhere.

The potato crop in France has this year been fine, and generally abundant; and, since the commencement of the disease, no season has been so free from it as the present one.

The *chronique de l'intérieur* offers little or nothing of interest. The gaiety and general movement of the winter season have not yet commenced, nor will they do so till after the return of the Court from Fontainebleau.

We notice in some of the English journals certain romantic but wholly apocryphal accounts respecting M. Emile de Girardin's marriage, and the birth and history of his bride—with regard to which no doubt or mystery at all exists, she being, as we last week stated, the daughter, by a morganatic marriage, of the late Prince Frederick of Nassau; and in the official papers, produced for the arranging of the contract, she is even called a Princess of Nassau. The wedding took place last Thursday, with strict privacy, the religious ceremony being performed at the church of the Madeleine, at midnight.

On the *Jour des Morts* the principal cemeteries of the capital were so crowded as to render necessary the attendance of the *sergens de ville* and *gardes de Paris*, to prevent the accidents that might result from the pressure at the entrances. In *Père la Chaise* the tomb of Abelard and Héloïse, always an object of peculiar interest to visitors, was strewn with flowers and wreaths of *immortelles*.

A melancholy accident has just caused the death of one of the officers who had passed safely through the Crimean war—the Commandant Cardonne. Attending the explosion of a mine near Satory, an error, which seems to have been the result of great mismanagement, caused the train to be lighted too soon, and a huge mass of earth fell upon M. Cardonne, causing injuries which terminated in his death. A soldier of engineers also fell a victim to the accident.

The  *Français* is preparing to represent "Les Pauvres d'Esprit" of M. Léon Laya, with Brissant, Lafontaine, Got, and Mlle. Plessy and Dubois. The *Opéra* is rehearsing "Les Enfants Sans Souci" of M. Membré. The *livret* of this work is written by the above-named M. Got, of the *Théâtre Français*. The *Italiens* have great success with *Alboni* in the "Trovatore."

## THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The French press still continues to occupy itself with the discussion of the alleged diplomatic differences between France and England. The *Constitutionnel* of Tuesday last, in an article on the dispute concerning the execution of the Treaty of Paris, contends that the position maintained by the French Government is warranted alike by good faith and sound judgment. The fact of the French press having been "unanimous to condemn the pretensions which, in their inter-

ested connivance, Austria and England arrogated to themselves," is adduced as a proof that the French Government is in the right. After stating that there are only two ways out of the present dilemma—arbitration or war—the *Constitutionnel* says:—

Was it not stipulated that another meeting of the Congress should take place at Paris, in order to finally determine the pending questions, and to ensure the entire execution of the stipulations? Those, then, who oppose new conferences create at this moment the sole and veritable obstacle to the execution of the treaty. It is wished, we are told, to protect the seas and provinces of the Turkish empire until all the clauses are carried out. This is voluntarily to enter a vicious circle, in which there seems a disposition to become entrenched. It is conduct which allows the most grievous constructions. In fact, the presence of the English naval forces in the Black Sea, and of the Austrian troops in the Principalities, forms nothing more than an arbitrary and violent method of preventing a solution which Russia has anticipated by offering to submit the question to its natural judges. Do they prefer to have recurrence to force? Is it wished to recommence the war? Does the English Minister seek to re-enter the lists without France—not, most assuredly, to ensure the execution of the Treaty of Paris, but to imprudently tear it to pieces in the face of the world, with the object of satisfying ambitions momentarily disguised?

We do not believe that the English people are prepared to ratify such a policy, and to cheerfully accept all its consequences. We willingly rely upon the good sense and the loyalty of the English nation, and will accept them unhesitatingly as arbitrators in the difference; for it is impossible to deceive them upon a question which unjust suspicions and the flimsiest sophistry have not yet been able to obscure. The English nation knows the fidelity of their ally by a great and substantial proof, and has not ceased to believe in it.

The English nation knows that the Emperor Napoleon has not repudiated their alliance, and that it is not to him that the reproach of inconsistency and versatility can be addressed. Certain journals, like the *Times*, not daring to come in direct collision with the great esteem of the English people for the Emperor Napoleon, imagine they can distinguish between the Sovereign and his Government the policy of the Emperor and that of his Ministers. Such paltry subtleties need no refutation. They will fail to deceive any one in England; and the *Times* has over-estimated the ignorance of its readers upon questions relating to our Governments.

We repeat, it depends to-day upon the Cabinets of London and Vienna to put an end—if that is what they wish—to pending difficulties, and to the anxieties which this situation occasions. They have only to consent to the reassembling of the Congress, without stipulating for arbitrary and inadmissible exclusions, which would completely destroy its character, and form but one infraction more of the treaties.

The *Siecle* of Tuesday, in an article on the same subject, affirms that the friendly accord between France and England is not in danger:—

There have evidently (it says) been some differences in the manner in which the Western Powers consider that the treaty of March 30th should be executed; but we think we know that these differences, the importance of which has been greatly exaggerated, have now given place to a perfect accord between France and England. \* \* \* \* \* If we are well informed, despatches were sent off on the 31st October which will remove all the partial difficulties that exist, which have moreover proceeded rather from subordinate than from the Governments themselves. The Treaty of the 30th March will be executed in all its rigour; and afterwards, if Russia or any other Government wishes to submit questions to the Congress of Paris, the Congress will examine them with that spirit of progress beyond the range of which it is now impossible to effect anything in Europe that is destined to last.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on Tuesday evening, says:—

M. de Persigny was to reach Compiègne this evening from London. His Excellency's visit cannot but have an important meaning at the present moment. It is as much due to France as to England that the articles of the treaty should be strictly carried out. That Russia has been encouraged in the attitude she has taken up in the East there can, I fear, be little doubt; but the fidelity of the Emperor to the English alliance, and therefore to the execution of the Treaty of Paris, I have no reason to believe in any way impaired. The resignation of those who take different views will restore confidence in the Imperial Government, both at home and abroad.

## THE RUSSIAN RAILWAYS AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The *Nord* of Tuesday contains the following communication from St. Petersburg, relative to the concession of the new lines of railway in Russia:—

In the sitting of the 23rd (October) the conditions of the concession to the society of the *Credit Mobilier* were signed. The latter undertakes the construction of about 3800 versts of railways, the routes of which are as follow:—The first, and at this moment the chief one, is that from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. The Government having already finished, at its own expense, a portion of the line, about 300 versts, and having prepared works for constructing the whole, the company engages to reimburse the outlay, which amounts to nearly 8,000,000 francs. The second line is from Moscow to Theodosia. The distance between these two cities by the ordinary road is 1356 versts, and many considerable towns are connected by this line. The surprise is that it should terminate at Theodosia instead of Odessa. I am ignorant of the cause of the exclusion of the richest city in the south of Russia. I suppose, however, that it will not be long before a branch of the principal line will make it enter the general network. The third line is from Moscow to Nijni-Novgorod (360 versts). The fourth will commence at Kourak, the capital of a province, and centre of commercial activity in the interior of Russia, and will terminate at the port of Libau. This line will cross at Danaburg the line between St. Petersburg and Warsaw.

The company undertakes to finish these lines before the expiration of ten years; the Warsaw route will naturally be first open for circulation, and that of Nijni-Novgorod will immediately follow. The concession is for eighty-five years; the capital of the company is about 270,000,000 silver roubles (about 43,200,000*l.*)—that is to say, the shares to be issued are not to exceed that amount. A third of the shares are to be allotted in Russia. The shares will not be quoted on the Bourse. The Government guarantees a minimum of five per cent.

## THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday last publishes the following under its foreign intelligence:—

Rome, Oct. 30.

The arrangement concluded recently with the Vienna Cabinet for the evacuation of some points of the Pontifical territory, hitherto occupied by Austrian troops, has just been carried out. The withdrawal of the troops commenced a few days since, and terminated yesterday. The Austrian troops recrossed the Po, taking the direction of Padua. They are replaced by detachments of the 2nd Swiss Regiment in the service of the Holy Father. Ancona and Bologna are now the only points in the Papal States which remain occupied by Austrian troops. Thus is accomplished a measure which, by diminishing the corps of occupation, likewise diminishes the expenses of the Papal Government, and restores it to the full enjoyment of its rights and action.

For some time it has been felt that it was necessary for the Papal finances that the indirect taxes should be rendered more productive. The Government has boldly entered into this salutary path, and, encouraged by the results obtained, not only is it preparing further reductions in the Customs tariff, but it has just promulgated a decree with a view to a reform of the stamp-duty, which, under former regulations, was imperfectly carried out, and brought in very little to the Treasury. The rate has been reduced and its circle of action increased. Everything leads to the hope that on this point, as well as regards the Custom-house dues, salt, and tobacco, both the Treasury and the contributors will find themselves equally benefited by the introduction of the true principles of political economy.

## AMERICA.—THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Niagara*, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening, we have news from New York to the 21st ult.

The Free-soil journals of New York no longer dispute the decided victory of the Democrats in the Pennsylvania election. The *Tribune* says:—

The last report from Pennsylvania leaves no doubt of a Buchanan majority at the State election. The State ticket of that party is chosen by some 5000 majority in between 400,000 and 500,000 votes. That majority can be overcome at the Presidential election just at hand. We do not say that it will be. Thousands of votes were polled illegally by the winning party. They may or may not be able to repeat the operation. On the other hand, there are thousands of Quakers and other quiet citizens who will vote for President who did not vote at the State election. On at least two former occasions the gains to our side between the State and the Presidential election were amply large enough to secure us a triumph now. It may be so again.

The *New York Daily Times* learns, from very good authority, that the Quakers took no part in the late election, and did not go to the polls at all. There cannot be less than 20,000 of them who will vote for Fremont in November. There are at least as many Germans, whom it was unreasonable to expect to vote the American ticket, which was the only one then in nomination, but three-fourths of whom will vote against the extension of slavery, and in favour of Fremont. The same journal expresses its belief that, with a vigorous and energetic personal canvass of the whole State, the Pennsylvania vote for Fremont may be secured by 15,000 majority. The fact is, Pennsylvania has never voted alike at her State elections and in the Presidential contests immediately succeeding. In 1840 she elected the Democratic State ticket at the October election by a majority of several thousands; yet in November following she gave Harrison her electoral vote. In 1848 she elected a Whig governor by less than a thousand; in November she gave Taylor over 13,000 majority. It is



calculated that Fremont can afford to lose Indiana, New Jersey, and California, if he carries Pennsylvania. But what his chances are of carrying either of these three States it is not easy now to say.

The *New York Herald*, however, refuses these consolations, and admits that "the victory of Buchanan and a Democratic majority in Congress sweep at once to the winds and to oblivion all the efforts of the North in reference to slavery, and all their aims with regard to its non-extension. It will confirm and inaugurate the doctrines of the Ostend manifesto, and proclaim to the world that the Government of the United States, with the full and deliberate sanction of the people, was prepared to wrest Cuba from its rightful owners."

The state of affairs in Kansas still continues as bad as ever. There had been an arrest of 250 Kansas emigrants—men, women, and children—near the Nebraska line, by Deputy Marshal Preston, aided by a large body of troops and six pieces of artillery. Notwithstanding the conductor of the emigrants had permission from Governor Geary to enter the territory with the usual arms of emigrants they were placed under arrest, their property examined and seized, and a guard placed over them, with instructions to the troops to shoot any who might attempt to escape.

A private despatch from New Orleans states that General Walker had made an attack on the Costa Ricans and their allies, and, after two battles, had driven them back upon Massaya, where he was preparing again to attack them. Walker claims that he was completely victorious in both fights, although he had but 1000 men engaged, and the enemy were 4000 strong. The enemy lost 1100 in killed and wounded. Walker's loss was small.

#### OUR FLEET IN THE BOSPHORUS.

The state of affairs in the East renders all information regarding the Black Sea fleet of importance. A letter from Constantinople, dated October 27th, says:—

We have now quite a respectable English fleet in the Bosphorus. The *Royal Albert*, with Lord Lyons' flag flying, the *Majestic*, the *Curacoa* (30), the *Vulture*, the *Caradoc*, and the two gun-boats *Wrangler* and *Lynce*. The *Curacoa* and *Vulture* both came in yesterday, nearly at the same moment—the first from the coast of Syria, and the second from the Black Sea. Besides these the *Colossus* and *Cressy* are expected hourly, so that on the day when the Dardanelles were to have been closed there will be a larger English fleet assembled in the Bosphorus than ever since the Allied squadrons left the first time for the Black Sea. For the last few days the rumour has spread that the Turkish Government had asked for the withdrawal of the fleet, according to the Convention. It is useless to point out the absurdity of such a rumour, for, however bad one's opinion of the expiring Ministry may be, it is rather too much to suppose that it would forget itself so far as to raise a cry of false susceptibility against measures which are undertaken with the view of securing the dignity of the Ottoman empire, and of convincing Russia that she will no more be allowed to interpret treaties concerning Turkey according to her own pleasure. There is, besides, another reason why it is very improbable that the Turks will play the susceptible, and this is, that as long as the British fleet is in the Black Sea the Austrians have a pretext for remaining in the Principalities, and it is now not even concealed that the Turks are favourable to the continued occupation, which delays the Commission, and consequently the discussion of the union.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The inclosed field adjoining the Royal Engineers' quarters at Woolwich has been laid out for engineering purposes, in which the cadets of the Royal Military College are to be instructed in the arts of sapping and mining, throwing up fortifications and fieldworks generally. A number of parallels and approaches have been formed therein, a line of temporary huts erected, and other preparations completed, so as to admit of a commencement of instructions forthwith. These are to take place every alternate day, and will be conducted by Captain Binney, and other resident officers of the Engineer Corps.

In the late trials which have taken place of the 1st division of the steam reserve of gun-boats at Sheerness, under the directions of Captain Edward P. Halsted and his staff of engineers in the steam reserve, nearly all of them have broken down, owing to the boilers or tubes giving way. It has become a serious matter for consideration to adopt some measures for improvement in the construction of the boilers in use for these vessels, the services of which may at any moment be required. They are in their present state unable to proceed to sea for the purposes for which they were designed.

Two battalions of Royal Artillery were assembled on the parade-ground at Woolwich on Monday morning, fronting headquarters, and, having been inspected, they were marched, under the command of Colonel Franklin and Colonel Price, over the common, and through Blackheath, to Greenwich. The batteries and Royal Horse Brigades, under the command of Colonel Anderson, R.A., were paraded to Eltham. The battalions, on their return to Woolwich, at half-past two o'clock, were put through a series of carbine practice, rendered necessary from the circumstance of a number of carbines of a new species having been partially distributed to the corps. These carbines possess the advantage of a much longer range, are six inches shorter in the barrel, and are rifle-bored. The whole of the Marine battalions, under the command of Colonel Walsh, were drawn up in the Royal Marine Barracks-square, at three o'clock, and afterwards paraded on Woolwich-common.

CONSIDERABLE activity prevails in the shipbuilding department at Chatham Dockyard, and great exertions are being made in order to have those vessels in course of construction completed as soon as possible. The *Renown*, 90, is in a very forward state, and will be completed and fit for launching early in the approaching year. The *Hero*, 90, in progress, is also in a very advanced state. The *Irresistible*, 80, is intended to be fitted with a screw. The *Goliath*, 80, one of the old class of sailing-vessels, is now in dock undergoing extensive alterations in order to adapt her for a screw-steamer. The *Racoon*, 20, and the *Charybdis*, 20—two of the new class of screw-corvettes, the former commenced in March last, and the latter in May—are being built from designs furnished by Sir Baldwin Walker. Several improvements have been made in this description of vessel since the *Cadmus*, 20, was constructed at Chatham Dockyard.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Henry Cotterill, M.A., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of Graham's Town, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in the room of the Right Rev. John Armstrong, deceased.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. B. Gabriel to All Saints, Birmingham; the Rev. William Owen Tripp to Kennerly, Devonshire; the Rev. T. C. Maule to Charn, Surrey; the Rev. H. Blane to Folton, near Scarborough; the Rev. C. C. Turner to St. Mary Majors, Exeter; the Rev. J. L. Davies to Christ Church, Marylebone. *Vicarages*: The Rev. H. West to North Frodingham, near Great Driffield, Yorkshire; the Rev. Boulton Brander to St. Mary, Beverley, Yorkshire; the Rev. S. F. Morgan to Chepstow, Monmouthshire; the Rev. B. L. S. Stanhope to Rosbury, Herefordshire; the Rev. Cyrus Morrall to North Leigh, Oxfordshire. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. C. W. Green to Little Horksey, Essex; the Rev. T. B. Simpson to East Teignmouth, Devonshire; the Rev. Isaac Gillam to St. Michael's Church, Liverpool; the Rev. W. C. Sharpe to All Saints, Cambridge; the Rev. G. Jannings to Thorne, Yorkshire; the Rev. J. H. Stockham to Nether Exe, Devonshire; the Rev. E. M. Chaplin to Buckfastleigh, near Ashburton.

BISHOP OF LONDON.—The consecration of the Bishop (elect) will not take place, as stated by some of the papers, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at Westminster Abbey, but will take place at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday, the 23rd inst.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. THOMAS'S, RADCLIFFE.—On Saturday last the Lord Bishop of Manchester held a confirmation, at the above church, for the parish of Radcliffe, and administered the rite to 210 candidates; and afterwards delivered an address, which was listened to with great interest and attention by a crowded congregation; indeed, a large concourse remained outside, being unable to gain admittance.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND CHAPEL, EDINBURGH.—This beautiful chapel, in the Early English style (architects, Messrs. Hay, of Liverpool), was opened for Divine service on Thursday, the 16th ult., by the Rev. J. B. Owen, M.A., Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, London; the Rev. R. Hibbs, M.A., the Minister of the Chapel, being assisted on the occasion by that eminent preacher, and the Rev. Mr. Miller, of Aberdeen.

ELECTION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF DURHAM.—On Saturday morning the Dean and Chapter assembled in the Chapter-house of Durham Cathedral, and proceeded to fill up the vacancy caused in the bishopric of that see by the retirement of Bishop Malby. Bishop Longley was unanimously elected, and returns were signed and sealed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Queen and the Bishop elect.

The Board of Customs have issued notices to all the outports, informing Custom-house officers and receivers of wrecks that floats were thrown overboard by Prince Napoleon in his voyage to the North Sea, and ordering that if any of them are picked up they are to be sent to Count de Persigny, in London, with a statement of the time and place at which they are found.

#### BOLGRAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

WHEN the Russian and Turkish Commissioners met years ago to settle the question of the Georgian frontier, the Russian agent, from an amiable desire to spare his Mahometan colleague all unnecessary trouble, produced an admirable map, upon which the new line of demarcation was already drawn with beautiful distinctness. Though the Turk felt very grateful to his Muscovite friend, he was, nevertheless, rather perplexed at seeing that the town of Itchmiazin, in the Russian map was placed, not on the Turkish, as agreed on by treaty, but on the other side of the frontier. When this trifling mistake was pointed out to the Russian Commissioner, he was naturally very much surprised, but he remarked that it was not worth while altering a plan so nicely drawn out, and that Turkey was too great a nation to make any difficulty about a mere speck, which a man could cover with the tip of his finger. This reasoning was considered perfectly valid by the agent of the Porte, and the Georgian frontier as thus drawn continues to the present day.

Now it strangely enough happens that Itchmiazin is a sort of Rome to the Armenian Christians, from being the residence of the Patriarch, who is head of their church. That reverend personage, therefore, in consequence of the accidental error made by the Russian Commissioner, became a Russian subject; and from that time he, and through him his clergy, have enjoyed the protection of the Czar, and have listened with becoming submission to his counsels.

When the question of the new Bessarabian frontier began to be considered by the Congress of Paris, an admirable Russian map was kindly placed by Count Orloff at the disposal of that august areopagus. So admirable, indeed, was this map that, on studying it, the ideas of our Plenipotentiaries, which were always rather vague with regard to the topography of Bessarabia, became at once delightfully confused. It is said that one of our noble Plenipotentiaries had, previously to seeing this map, confounded Bolgrad with Belgrade. This it not to be wondered at; as, like Macedon and Monmouth, both places begin with the same letter, and there is a river running through each. After a great deal of discussion, as our readers may remember, it was at length wisely agreed that the line should be drawn somewhere; and the question was thus happily brought to an amicable close.

The barber, who wished to confine his practice within the limits of gentility, drew the line at bakers. But there is great difference between drawing a line at bakers and drawing it at Bolgrad. The Russians drew the line outside Bolgrad, thereby keeping that town for themselves. But when the British public discovered that Bolgrad was not a spot of marshy land "that a man might cover with the tip of his finger," but a riverine port of strategical importance, they grew discontented. The newspapers of this country have the disagreeable habit of prying into public affairs. These papers—like the ill-mannered visitor to the "Circumlocution Office," are always "wanting to know." They wanted to know why our Plenipotentiary had not distinctly marked down the frontier so as to give Bolgrad to Turkey. To this question, however, a most satisfactory answer was at once returned, namely, that our representatives at the Paris Congress knew nothing of the topography of Bessarabia, and had never before heard of the town of Bolgrad. The press of this country, "with a few (polite) exceptions," were discontented with this explanation. Did the newspapers suppose that noblemen of rank and fortune, who do this empire the honour of governing it, were to give up their precious time to the study of geography and the use of the globes—occupations only fit for boarding-school young ladies? The idea is too monstrous. It is not long since that the ill-mannered press of this country wanted to compel the noblemen and gentlemen of the Foreign-office to write and spell English according to their ideas of style and orthography. My Lord Derby, as the public remember, declared then in his place in the House of Lords, that the Foreign-office was not to be looked upon as "the pure fount of English undefined."

"France," said M. de Bourqueney, "can afford to be generous. That the Russians retain possession of Serpents Island and of Bolgrad are mere details unworthy the attention of a great nation. France went to war to prove the superiority of her arms over those of Russia; she obtained that end, and she desires no other." Not a single French paper has had the bad taste to comment on those sentiments except in the way of praise; and, if the English press were to follow in every respect the good example of their contemporaries on the other side of the straits, they would have escaped the severe rebuke which was bestowed upon them in a purely paternal feeling by their Parisian monitor.

According to one of the articles agreed on at the Congress of Paris, the new boundary line between Moldavia and Bessarabia was to commence at a certain point in the Black Sea, measured from Borna Soula, and, describing a route south of Bolgrad, to terminate at Katamori, on the Pruth. On the first blush; by this arrangement, Russia seems to yield a considerable tract to Moldavia, so much even as 500 German square miles. So far all seemed satisfactory; but, when the boundary line came to be defined, the Allies found they had been reckoning without their host. The map used at the Congress, and which had been kindly furnished by the Russians, seems to have been much better understood by them than by the Ministers of the Western Powers. It appeared a simple proposition to draw a line from one given point to another; but, upon closer examination, the points seemed to vanish, and all looked vague. To fix a point in the Black Sea one kilometre east of Borna Soula was found upon trial to present difficulties that had not been dreamed of. Borna Soula is discovered to be, not an isolated lake, but a chain of lakes—each indeed bearing a distinct name, but all more frequently comprehended under the general title of Borna Soula. The circumstance affords an inviting opportunity for quibbling. Any spot to the east of this long concatenation of limans may be made the *point de départ*; but, as the article of the treaty specified that the line was to pass south of Bolgrad, there remained some landmarks. But here arose a new difficulty. There are two Bolgrads, the Old and the New. The New Bolgrad lies close to the lake, the old town is situated considerably to the north. Owing to some cause, whether haste or negligence, in the execution, the New Bolgrad was not marked in the map used at the Congress. The boundary line was therefore drawn to the south of Old Bolgrad, the New remaining in the possession of Russia. Upon the discovery of this error in the map, the Allies thought proper to require the cession of New Bolgrad from the Russians as essential to the formation of a tenable boundary line. This the Muscovites refuse, and wish to place the boundary between the two towns. It is no wonder this should form a difficulty, for a glance at the map will show that the occupants of New Bolgrad might cause uneasiness, not to say disturbance, to the occupants of the older town. But the Russians refuse to yield; they can justly maintain that no such condition was in the bond. Some persons think that the Allies would have done better had they gone to the Congress furnished with authentic maps of their own. As the question stands at present it is probable that a good deal of discussion will arise before an amicable arrangement can be arrived at.

It is the well-known feature of Russian diplomacy that she has generally gained as much, sometimes more, by treaty, even when she has been obliged to yield, as she could hope for by force of arms. The entire of the fine province of Bessarabia was ceded to her by treaty in 1812. The most remarkable page in the history of Russia would be that on which her conquests by treaties might be recorded. By the treaties of Vienna and Tilsit her ruthless spoliation of Poland was confirmed. It was by treaty she acquired the right to navigate the Black Sea, and by treaty she secured her conquests in Persia. So

much has been heard of the Principalities during the last two years that one may safely believe that little more remains to be said. But the boundary question seems likely to keep the subject still longer before the public. After all, the Pruth seems a more natural boundary between Moldavia and Bessarabia than any artificial line. We find that even so early as the fourth century, when the Huns forced the Goths to retire before them, Athanaric, the King of the Visigoths, having retreated to Moldavia, raised a wall between the Danube and the Pruth. Of the Principalities we may say what Filicajai said of Italy: "O, that thou wert stronger or less lovely." Placed like a stepping-stone upon the high-road over which the Asiatic hordes passed in their invasion of Europe, these countries have experienced all the vicissitudes that such unwelcome visitations caused. From the days of the Roman conquest to those of Russian protectorate they have passed through many a phase of misery caused by feud and fraud. And the types of the various races that have ruled in the land are still to be found amongst the present inhabitants. We find still in the peasantry of the ancient Dacia the dark eyes and strongly-marked features of the ancient Roman. Beside these, in pleasing contrast, we see the vivacious blue eyes and golden hair of the Gothic race. But of all the people who visited these lands the gipsies are least spoken of by foreigners. The number of these Bohemians dwelling in the Principalities amounts to at least 150,000. These strange people exhibit on the banks of the Pruth, in the little town of Bolgrad, and amidst the romantic scenery of the Carpathians, the same characteristics that distinguish their brethren on Blackheath. Dark lustrous eyes, and an undue adroitness of finger in both, prove that a change of climate does not totally eradicate hereditary qualities. But in the Principalities the gipsies are a kind of domestic slaves. As cooks they are by no means distinguished for cleanliness; and, indeed, the peculiarity to which we have alluded, of constantly mistaking *meum* and *tuum*, annuls the hopes of economy contemplated by their employers. Their taste for polite accomplishments exceeds their sense of morality. Possessing, in general, a talent for music, they are bidden to the feasts of the wealthy Boyards, where their picturesque appearance heightens the effect of their musical performance. They are rather troublesome domestics, owing to the peculiarities to which we have alluded. When found transgressing they are brought before a domestic tribunal, and, if convicted of a serious offence, are condemned to be bastinadoed. This punishment is inflicted by another gipsy, under the superintendence of the master or mistress of the family. For minor offences a novel penance is contrived. An iron helmet, furnished with two large horns, is fastened with a lock under the chin of the offender. The wearer of this head-gear can neither eat nor drink.

#### THE WALLS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

NOTHING more astonishes the traveller than the walls of Constantinople. Their vastness and the noble and imposing appearance of the ruins do not alone produce this effect. Associations of superlative interest combine. We recollect that for 1400 years so many barbarous waves of fierce assailants were repulsed from these walls—Goth and Hun, and Avaz, Saracen, and Turk—until at last Mohammed El Fateh—the Conqueror, as he is emphatically called by the Turks—fulfilled the prediction of Mohammed the Prophet, "They will take Constantinople: happy is the Prince, happy the army, that will accomplish this."

The writer visited these walls more than once, and traversed their entire circuit, from the Seven Towers on the Sea of Marmora to the Golden Horn; and, although an old traveller in many lands, and accompanied by one who had traversed almost every continent, both of us were astonished at the grandeur of these ruins.

The walls stretch, as is well known, from the Seven Towers to the Golden Horn, and form the base of the triangle of Stamboul. They are triple. That is to say, behind a ditch, in many places filled up, there is a parapet of such height as might shelter an archer; while behind this rise two ranges of walls flanked by towers, of whose appearance the Illustration will give the best idea. The breaches are yet imperfectly stopped up where the ancient and modern artillery opened paths for the Ottomans, and the huge cannon of the Sultan thundered. Large trees cleave the ruins from top to bottom in many places, and parasitic plants cling to them. The old gates are in some instances perfect, or only partially altered by the Turks, and the inscriptions of the early Greek Emperors may be read over them. At the period of our visits French troops were encamped outside the walls, where the Timariot, the Spahi, and Janizary, were long rolled back in ensanguined masses, and where, perhaps, their own French ancestors, the companions of Villehardouin, in the fourth Crusade, had pitched their tents. But our present allies thought little of such matters, and during one of our visits, at least, were zealously employed in cooking their dinners, a function which they notoriously perform with much adroitness. They were assisted by a striking relic of the past. In the ditch are certain stone terraces which traverse it from side to side. We were for some time rather puzzled at the use of these; my conjecture was that they were used to keep in water during a siege, and prevent its flowing out at the various elevations; and in one of them we found pipes from which water was abundantly flowing, and the French soldiers making use of it.

The general character of these fortifications is well shown in the Seven Towers (Yedé Koulé) which are on the south-eastern angle of the *enceinte*, and formed a *point d'appui* on the Sea of Marmora, as the fortified Palace of Blachernae did towards the Golden Horn. This edifice is of more recent date than the walls; but the mode of fortification is the same, and such as was pursued down to the invention of cannon, as may be seen at Roumili Hissar, the castle about five miles above Constantinople, built by Mohammed II. on the commencement of his quarrel with the Greeks (or, rather as the commencement of his quarrel), which led to the downfall of Constantinople.

The fortress was founded by the Emperor Zeno, and finished by Manuel Comnenus in 1182. It had then five towers. Mohammed II. repaired it, as he did the walls of Constantinople, and added two other towers. Now only four large towers and some smaller ones remain. The walls have narrow parapets, not more than eighteen inches thick, and a rampart broad enough to mount a 6-pounder. They are ascended by flights of narrow steps. If a man on the top were shot by an arrow, and did not sink very quietly on the rampart, he might fall into the interior of the place from a height of at least thirty feet. One or two beautiful brass guns are mounted on the rampart. The towers are immense masses of masonry. The part of the building formerly used as a state prison is now a powder-magazine. On this account access is at present difficult. However, uniform then enabled us to enter almost everywhere. The guards allowed us to pass; but we did not like to measure much, as the Turks are very suspicious, and do not understand niceties at any time. One large tower had been used as a dungeon for prisoners below the rank of Ambassadors and Princes. There were some interesting inscriptions on the walls—one in Latin from an Italian prisoner, dated, I think, 1616. In the part used as a powder-magazine, Sultan Osman II. was murdered by the Janizaries.

These walls, as has been said before, suggest many reflections. Gibbon almost surpasses himself in his description of the last hours of the Greek Empire. His relation of the last sacrament of Constantine at St. Sophia, where for the last time Christian rites were performed, the visit of the Emperor thence to the Palace of Blachernae, which "resounded with tears and lamentations," the final inspection of the troops on the ramparts are pathetically told; and all is summed up in the sublime declaration that "the despair and fall of the last Constantine are more glorious than the long prosperity of the Byzantine Caesars."

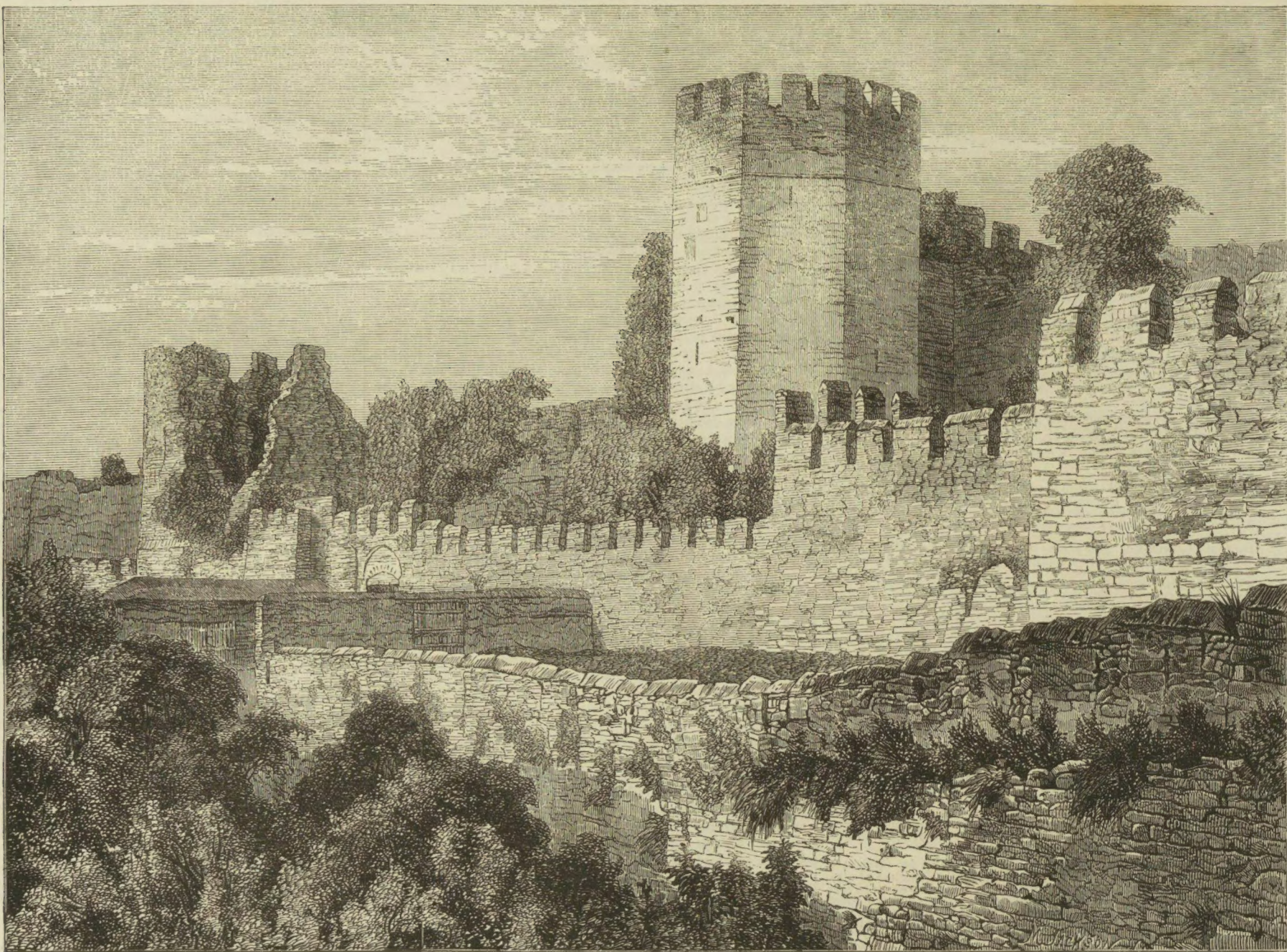
Then follows in this most noble history the contrast between the melancholy struggles of the Christians and the exaltation and confidence of the Moslems, who were promised heaven if they fell by crowds of dervishes and mollahs, and all temporal pleasures if they succeeded, by the Sultan. "Mine are the land and the buildings—yours, the treasures of wealth and of beauty: be rich, and be happy." "These various motives diffused a general ardour. Impatient of delay, and eager for battle, the camp resounded with the Moslem shouts of 'God is God!' There is no God but God! and Mohammed is his Prophet!" and the entire space from Galata to the Seven Towers was illuminated with the blaze of their nocturnal fires."

And the conqueror rode into St. Sophia, and held the feast of victory in the Palace of the Caesars.

R. M. G.

\* What we call the invention of gunpowder and cannon was in reality the invention of solid shot. There has been much dispute on this subject. The Greek fire was not gunpowder, but it was shot from hollow copper tubes—viz., cannon—by means of gunpowder.





THE WALLS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERTSON. — (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## BUYUKDERE VALLEY AND BEICOS BAY.

TURNING the angle of this part of the Strait we open the Bay of Buyukdere, and here the Bosphorus bursts upon the view. The Valley of Buyukdere on each side is faced with beautiful vineyards, where the luscious grape may be seen growing in perfection. In the distance is the new summer kiosk of the Sultan, at the entrance of a magnificent valley, named Sultan's Valley: it is quite a natural park, and is a delightful spot. A little to the left is Giant's Mount, and

from its summit the most superb view of the Bosphorus can be enjoyed.

Beicos is a charming little village, situated in a nook in a deep valley, and peeping modestly through the thick foliage. Here, at the fountains, the Allied fleets watered during the time they were anchored in this bay. These fountains are formed by the concentration of nine springs into one large reservoir, which runs through pipes fitted to it. This is considered the purest water within twenty miles of Constantinople: the Pachas, Greek noblemen, &c., who can afford the expense, send

their servants from Constantinople to these fountains for it. Our View is taken from a vineyard some little distance to the back of a fine aqueduct of twenty arches on the road from Belgrade, during a charming summer evening, when the golden sun was about to sleep amongst the dewy mountains. It is then, with throbbing hearts, the Greek belles trip lightly to their caiques to enjoy the cool moonlight bosom of the Bosphorus.

We are indebted for the accompanying Illustration to the Sketch-book of Commander Montagu O'Reilly.



BUYUKDERE VALLEY, AND BEICOS BAY.—SKETCHED BY COMMANDER MONTAGU O'REILLY.



## HORMUZD RASSAM.

HORMUZD RASSAM is the youngest son of a highly-respectable Chaldean gentleman of Mosul. His family were Catholics, but he, when very young, in consequence of his own inquiries, left that faith, and attached himself to the Nestorians. When Mr. Layard first visited Mosul to prosecute his contemplated excavations in the ruins of Nineveh, he found young Rassam living there with his brother, Christian Rassam, who was the interpreter to General Chesney's Euphratic Expedition. Hormuzd could then speak a little English, and Mr. Layard took him to Nimroud, where he remained during the whole of that gentleman's residence in Assyria, superintending the workmen and rendering the greatest possible assistance. "I was so much pleased," says Mr. Layard, in a letter respecting Hormuzd Rassam, "with his devotion and abilities, that I brought him with me to England, and he then resided at Oxford, to perfect himself in English and continue the studies which he had commenced with me." On Mr. Layard's second expedition to Assyria, Rassam went with him, and, as before, rendered great assistance in overlooking and directing the workmen. On Mr.

## MOOSE DEER.

THE accompanying pair of these interesting animals belonging to the genus *Cervus*, called the Elk or Moose Deer, are in the possession of William Dunbar, Esq., South Picton, Nova Scotia. The larger animal is a cow Moose, brought up from a calf; and at the time it was sketched (two years old) measured five feet three inches in height from the back part of the mane to the ground, and six feet and a half from the tip of the nose to the extremity of the rump. The smaller one is a bull calf, nearly eight months old, standing four feet in height. They are both extremely gentle and tract-



THE DUNN TESTIMONIAL.

Layard's return to England, he again accompanied him, and it was then, while in London, that he received a commission from the Trustees of the British Museum to continue the excavations in Assyria. Although nominally under the control of Colonel Rawlinson, he was at the head of the expedition at Nineveh, and the discoverer of many of the most important and valuable remains which have recently arrived in England and are now in the British Museum. Sir Henry Rawlinson, in a letter to the *Athenaeum*, April 8, 1856, thus refers to his services:—"From the end of 1852 up to May, 1854, I was in constant communication with Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, and I am bound to say that not only did he give during that period the most unremitting proof of his zeal, activity, and intelligence, but that to him also belongs almost exclusively the credit of the discovery of the Northern Palace at Koyunjik, from which were excavated the beautiful collection of marbles recently received at the Museum."

On Mr. Rassam's third visit to England, Mr. Layard strongly recommended him to the Directors of the East India Company, who very wisely gave him an appointment at Aden, where he has already rendered considerable service by establishing good relations between the neighbouring tribes and the British authorities.

"I believe him to be destined," Mr. Layard says, "to be of very great use in opening up Southern Arabia—a country hitherto but little known to our commerce and our influence. His superiors speak in the highest terms of the services he is rendering."

The Portrait which we have engraved is from a photograph taken when Mr. Rassam was last in England, by his friend, Professor Delamotte, of King's College.

## THE DUNN TESTIMONIAL.

THIS superb testimonial has been presented to the late Director of the Commercial Bank, Van Diemen's Land. The several designs afford a proof of the advance in art as regards silver work, and of the happy adaptation of ideas in connection with the scene of the former labours of him to whom the present is made. The gift is a very beautiful silver service of twenty pieces—viz., an épergne, two feet two inches in height, the open stem of which, moulded from the branches of an Australian plant, bends over an allegorical figure of Commerce, who leans upon a rudder. At each corner of the triangular base native animals of Van Diemen's Land—the kangaroo, the emu, and the wolf-dog—are placed with great judgment, and are modelled with knowledge and taste. These indigenous animals also form the chief ornament of eight very handsome salt-cellars; the other pieces of the service being two candelabra, two feet high; a soup-tureen, a fish-dish, a venison-dish, two entrée dishes, and four corner dishes, with covers. The inscription runs thus:—

Presented at a general meeting of the proprietors of Commercial Bank Stock, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, to JOHN DUNN, Senior, Esq., on the occasion of his retirement from the Managership, in appreciation of the great ability, zeal, integrity, and success which distinguished his tenure of office for a period of twenty-six years, and in token of their sincere respect for his private worth.

The value of the testimonial is £1000; and it is executed with that taste and excellence which distinguish the firm of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street.



HORMUZD RASSAM.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DELAMOTTE.

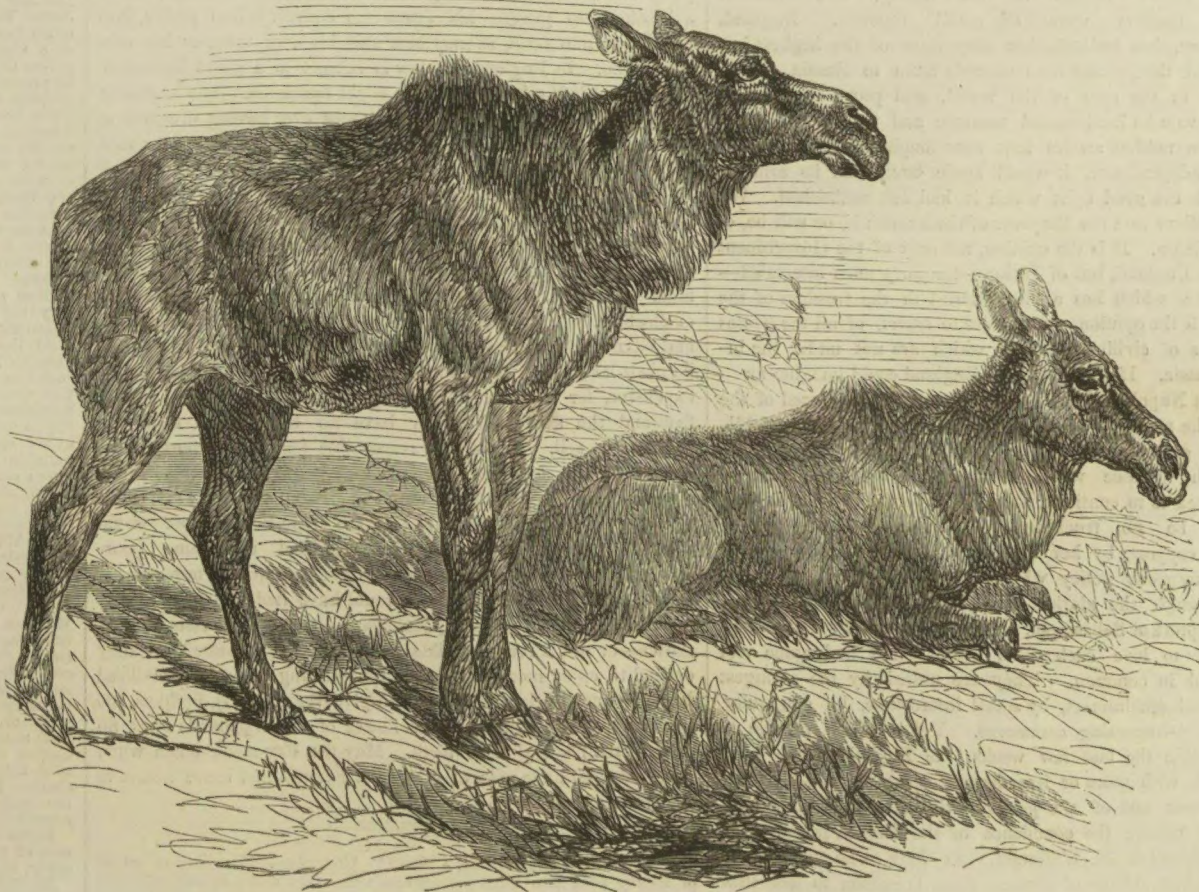
able, herding in the open fields with the cattle and other domestic animals; requiring little attention from their master, who gives them full liberty to range about the surrounding forest, whither they resort to browse on the tender twigs of the birch and maple. This constitutes their natural food, as they show little predilection for hay in comparison to this coarse and dry fare. Small bells are attached to their necks, whose sound serves as a means for their recovery, as well as a precaution against the danger of their being shot. They possess little beauty or symmetry of form, when compared with other species of the deer tribe. Their aspect is fitted to inspire a certain amount of awe, especially when viewed in their adult state in the recesses of the primeval forest, where the Moose can only be seen to perfection; his ponderous horns and majestic mien proclaiming him a fit emblem of the monarch of the wood. The head is large; the nose very much rounded; the upper lip protruding over the lower, and possessing a prehensile character, by which heavy branches are pulled down and made available for food. The body is short and rounded, almost destitute of a tail, this appendage being scarcely visible. The legs are long and well formed, terminating in neat cloven hoofs, which form terribly offensive weapons, being very sharp and pointed. Their general colour

is a dark, greyish brown, the lower parts of the body and limbs being much lighter.

There are various modes of destroying this huge quadruped. In winter, when the ground is covered with snow, these Deer herd together in what are styled "yards," subsisting upon the bark and twigs of trees: when discovered in such retreats great havoc is frequently made in their ranks. At other times the hunter pursues the wary animal on snow-shoes, and, after a toilsome and fatiguing chase, eventually hunts him down, which is more easily done when a thick crust is formed on the top of the snow, through which the animal repeatedly breaks, and is soon fagged out. Perhaps the most successful method used for his capture is by decoying the buck from his fastnesses by imitating the cry of the cow Moose; this is done by means of a piece of birch-bark twisted in the shape of a horn: which cunning and skilful device seldom fails to allure the unsuspecting animal within a few yards of what he conceives to be the mate, only to confront his concealed betrayer, who sends that fatal messenger which too often seals his fate.

There is a curious circumstance connected with Moose hunting. Two Indians were out one moonlight night—one engaged in calling, the other lying hid, prepared to fire on the quarry when near enough. After having tried for some time their expectations were excited by the approach of some dark object, much smaller than a Moose, which, upon nearer inspection, turned out to be a large bear, followed by two others: these were received by the undaunted red men with a volley, killing two of their number, the other fleeing. Such an incident may serve to prove how well the simulated cry of the Moose had lured these voracious animals also.

In autumn Moose are often shot in lakes, whither they resort to escape the annoyance caused by flies; they are in the habit of plunging into the water and almost entirely immersing themselves, little being visible except the nose. Great caution must be exercised on such occasions, as the least noise will startle the sensitive creature, and cause it to move off, swimming with such velocity that it is soon beyond the reach of all harm. Snare traps are sometimes set, made in the form of a strong noose, placed between two trees, on the beaten track along which the Moose repeatedly runs; by such means the poor animal is often caught and strangled. Its flesh is very good, though rather coarse; the most esteemed parts are the nose and tongue. The Moose sometimes acquires a large size, having been known occasionally to weigh eleven or twelve hundred pounds. It is also the largest of the genus, being higher at the shoulders than the horse; its horns sometimes weigh nearly fifty pounds.



ELK, OR MOOSE DEER, IN NOVA SCOTIA.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 9.—25th Sunday after Trinity. Prince of Wales born, 1841.  
 MONDAY, 10.—Martin Luther born, 1483. George Fox died, 1690.  
 TUESDAY, 11.—St. Martin. Half-Quarter Day.  
 WEDNESDAY, 12.—Leibnitz died, 1716.  
 THURSDAY, 13.—Battle of Sheriffmuir, 1715. Curran died, 1817.  
 FRIDAY, 14.—Source of the Nile discovered by Bruce, 1770.  
 SATURDAY, 15.—Westminster Bridge completed, 1750.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 20	11 45	12 10	12 35	1 0	1 25	1 50

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**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857**, containing Twelve splendid Fine-Art Engravings, Twelve elegant Designs Emblematic of the Months; Portraits of eminent Naval, Military, and Diplomatic Men connected with the late War; Notes of the Months, Articles of the Calendar, Mahometan and Jewish Calendars for the Year, Length of the Season, Beginning and Ending of Calves and Law Terms; the Calendar, showing the Times of the Sun Rising and Setting in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Every Day in the Year; the Times of the Moon Rising and Setting on Every Day near London, Times of High Water, &c.; Astronomic Phenomena, applicable to each Month, Eclipses, &c.; with Twelve large Diagrams illustrating the Appearance of the Heavens in the Evening of every Month in the Year; Recently-discovered Planets, Queen and Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, Government and Law Officers and Officers, City Officers, Metropolitan Officers of Health, Stamps, Taxes, Law and University Terms; Historic Memoranda on the Paper Duty; Analysis of the Metropolitan Local Management Act, &c. The Astronomical Department by J. GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.—Published at the Offices of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Milford House, and 198, Strand.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1856.

Who in the councils of the Emperor of the French is the traitor to the interests and cause of England, and to the Anglo-French alliance? Where shall we look for the man who endeavours to sow disunion between his Imperial master and the Government of this country? Who is the person, with Russian sympathies, and of Slavonic origin and name—who, prior and subsequent to the signature of the hasty and ill-considered Treaty of Paris, has invariably used his influence and his abilities on behalf of Russian interests? Who is the Minister of France who endeavoured to destroy the liberty of the press in Belgium, and to a certain extent succeeded? Who is the man who hates free discussion in England, and tried, through the columns of the *Moniteur*, to bully the press which he was unable either to bribe or coerce? There is but one man in the councils of the Emperor Napoleon to whom this description will apply, and that is M. Walewski, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The attack upon this country, consequent upon the change of Ministry in Turkey, which, under the avowed auspices of the French Foreign-office, has been permitted to appear in the *Constitutionnel*, is only one proof amongst a hundred of the *animus* of M. Walewski, and of the feelings which he permits himself to entertain and to express with regard to an alliance which is the safety of France and the hope of Europe. Such an article in an English newspaper would signify nothing but the personal views of the writer; but, in a French newspaper, where no opinion can be expressed upon a political question without the sanction of the Government, an article in a public journal assumes the significance of a diplomatic document. All who wish the alliance of France and England to be cordial and permanent, must disapprove of the conduct of a Minister who, either wilfully or ignorantly, weakens or imperils that alliance by his policy either towards England or towards Russia. It was no secret, even before the *Constitutionnel*, under the orders of M. Walewski, undertook to enlighten the world upon the subject, that there has been a misunderstanding between the British and French Governments on the question of the nonfulfilment by Russia of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris. The bad faith of Russia is as patent now as her ruthless ambition was when her armies crossed the Pruth, and when her cowardly fleet destroyed the Turkish squadron at Sinope. Russia has quibbled and prevaricated, and attempted, in defiance of the Treaty of Paris, to retain possession of Bolgrad and of the Island of Serpents—stations that would give her the mastery of the Danube and of the Black Sea. France, under the influence of M. Walewski, who, it appears, is to receive from the Czar, as a reward of his zealous services, the confiscated Polish estates of his family, has insisted that these matters were of small moment. England, on the contrary, has insisted that they were of the highest importance; and that, rather than concede them to Russia, and so stultify itself in the eyes of the world, and prove that it had expended in vain its hard-earned treasure and the precious blood of one of the noblest armies that ever fought in the cause of justice and independence, it would again buckle on its armour, and fight out the good fight which it had left unfinished. We cannot but believe that the Emperor of the French is, or will be, of the same opinion. It is the opinion, not only of the Government and people of England, but of Turkey—the party most interested—and of Austria, which has a vital interest in the freedom of the Danube. It is the opinion, we venture to assert, of all the States and kingdoms of civilised Europe which are not under the influence of Russia. If the people of England could imagine for moment that Napoleon III. was not thoroughly convinced of the policy and the necessity of holding Russia to the strictest fulfilment of the engagements she contracted by the late treaty, the Anglo-French alliance would most indubitably be weakened. If that alliance is to continue, as we most fervently hope it will, there must be no trucking to Russia in this matter. France must support, by her words and by her deeds, the same wise and courageous policy which led to the war, and which carried it through the glories of the Alma, and of Inkerman, to the final capture of Sebastopol. The British and French nations have learned to love each other from perils undergone and glory acquired in common. They are united by the strongest links of mutual self-interest, by social intercourse, by contiguity and by a daily-increasing commerce. Yet it would be idle to deny that, within the last few weeks, the English people have begun to look with more or less distrust upon the policy of the French Emperor and of the persons who form his Court and Cabinet. To restore the confidence of the English people there needs the dismissal of M. Walewski. As long as he continues to direct the Foreign Affairs of France, there is reason to fear that Russia will be emboldened to break faith, England and France estranged, and Europe kept on the verge of war and revolution.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE, the distinguished Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, who has been passing three months of summer and autumn amid the mountain fastnesses of Braemar, has recently taken pen in hand to denounce the systematic depopulation of the Highlands of Scotland. The subject is one of national, as well as of economic, importance. It raises the whole question of the right of property; and whether the owners of large landed estates can be allowed, under all circumstances, to do as they like with their own. Amid the wild glens and mountain passes of the picturesque counties of Perth, Aberdeen, Argyll, Ross, Inverness, and Sutherland, there existed in times not very remote a hardy race of men, who formed some of the best and bravest soldiers who ever fought the battles and maintained the supremacy of Great Britain. By the operation of a system which has gradually been introduced into the Highlands these men are no longer to be found in the ancient habitations of their race. They have been coaxed out; squeezed out; driven out; and have betaken themselves, with their wives and children, to Australia, to Canada, to Nova Scotia, and to the United States of America; where they form the very bone and sinew of the population, and contribute in no slight degree to the present, as they will to the future, greatness of those portions of the globe. Modern landlords—and no blame to them for their clear-sightedness—discovered that small farms and potato crops, though sufficient to breed a useful race of men, were not so profitable to the proprietors of the soil as large sheep-farms. As a consequence large sheep-farms became the rule among the hills, and the people had to turn out and make the best terms they could with fortune, either in their own country, or in some other, where patient industry and daring enterprise might be more certain of reward. If Great Britain required men it also required beef and mutton. The inexorable laws of political economy justified the landlords in turning the soil which had become their inheritance to the most profitable account; and the men, displaced for sheep and beeves, were disposed of in one way or in another. The most energetic and fortunate established themselves in the United States or in the Colonies, and had nothing to complain of, except the pang of parting. Another portion, less happy, were draughted off into the great manufacturing towns of England and Scotland, where they found the employment or the charity which were denied them amid their native glens. The most unfortunate of all died and made no sign—some by the roadsides, some in hospitals, far from their birthplace; and some in the poor-houses of Glasgow, Paisley, and Dundee; or in the remoter regions of Liverpool, Manchester, and London. But, as time wore on, it was discovered by some of the great proprietors that deer-forests were either more pleasant or more profitable than sheep-walks; and sheep, which had displaced men, were themselves displaced to make room for deer. As regards sheep-farms the question was solely one of profit, and as such recommended itself entirely to the men of logic and of political economy, and to the commercial sympathies of our age and people. But the question of deer-forests is not so entirely a question of the shop. It is a question of sport, with which considerations of profit are not of necessity intermingled. The Dukes of Leeds and Atholl, the Marquis of Salisbury, and other great owners of deer-forests, claim the right of converting all their mountain territories in the Highlands into deer-forests, if it please them so to do, quite independently of all calculations of profit or loss, and simply because it is their will and pleasure so to arrange, dispose, and manage their property. We will not accuse these mighty hunters of any unnecessary harshness, or even of selfishness, in indulging their tastes in this matter; but, as the question which they raise is one that appeals to the whole nation, they must not be surprised if their right to do as they like with their own be strictly investigated. In all the discussions that we have seen or heard upon the subject—whether the arguments have turned in favour of the makers of solitude for the deer, or in favour of the peasant, whose right to live is at least equal to the right of the landholder to hold land—the difference between the law of England and Scotland has never been clearly pointed out. The law of England, like the law of Scotland, allows a landlord to govern his estate—to convert it into arable, into pasture, or into forest, as may best suit his own taste, or his own calculation. In England this law is subject to a great limitation. In Scotland it is subject to a very slight limitation. The limitation in England prevents deer-forests without ever having dreamed of or imagined them. The limitation in Scotland is ineffective for that purpose. In England, if a man owns a whole county, he may, if he please, make a solitude of it, pull down every house after legal notice to the occupiers, and allow the grass to grow on the sites of towns and villages; but, being the sole owner of the property, he is the sole ratepayer of the parish, and must maintain the whole population, whether able-bodied or disabled, whether young or old, who were born upon his land, and have a legal settlement upon it. The consequence is that the English landowner will not make a deer-forest. The luxury is too expensive, for it would swallow up his whole revenue. But in Scotland the able-bodied poor have no legal claim upon the lord of the soil. He is only responsible for the support of the aged and the impotent. It is, consequently, cheaper to make a deer-forest in Scotland than in England by the whole sum which the maintenance of the able-bodied poor would cost. If there had been in Scotland the same poor-law as in England, this great question would never have arisen, and our modern Nimrods would have had to betake themselves to Finland, Lapland, Kaffirland—the wildernesses of mid Africa—or to the remoter wilds of Russian North America, if they desired to enjoy more hardy and invigorating sports than civilised England and Scotland can afford to give them. It is, perhaps, too late to apply this remedy. The flower of the Highlands exist no more in the place of their birth. May the day never come when England shall have need of their strong hands and brave hearts to aid her in extremity!

UNCLAIMED MONEY IN COUNTY COURTS.—The lists of sums of money paid into court for suitors since 1851, and not claimed, have been published in the different County Courts, amounting to some hundreds of pounds—which, if unclaimed on the 1st of January next, will be absolutely forfeited.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE EARL OF SCARBOROUGH.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN LUMLEY SAVILE, eighth Earl of Scarborough, Viscount Lumley and Baron Lumley, of Lumley Castle, in the county of Durham, in the Peerage of England, and Viscount Lumley, of Waterford, in the Peerage of Ireland, died at his seat, Sandbeck Park, near Bawtry, Yorkshire, on the 29th ult. His Lordship was the representative of one of the very oldest families in England—the historic and Saxon house of Lumley. He was the second son (his elder brother died young) of John, the seventh Earl, a Prebendary of York, by his wife Anna Maria, daughter of Julian Herring, Esq. He was born at Edwinstowe, on the 18th July, 1788; and succeeded as eighth Earl on the 21st of February, 1833—his father having been killed by a fall from his horse. Prior to his accession to the Peerage he represented the county of Nottingham in Parliament—having been elected in the years 1826, 1830, 1831, and 1832. In 1839 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Notts, in the room of the late Duke of Newcastle. Soon after the death of the Earl's father, some litigation took place relative to the estates at Sandbeck and Rufford. The suit ended in favour of the Earl, who rewarded his advocate, Sir William Follett, with a rich service of plate. At the close of this suit the Earl cut off the entail of the estates. He never married, and leaves no brothers, but two sisters only, who are both married—viz., Lady Louisa Frances Cator, and Lady Henrietta Barbara Lodge-Ellerton. The Earl is succeeded by his cousin, Richard George Lumley, Esq., of Tickill Castle, Yorkshire, who is the great-grandson of John, the fourth Earl, and who is now ninth Earl of Scarborough. His Lordship was born the 7th May, 1813, and married, the 8th October, 1846, Frederica, daughter of A. R. Drummond, Esq.; and has a son and three daughters.

## THE EARL OF BANDON.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES BERNARD, second Earl of Bandon, Viscount Bernard, and Viscount and Baron Bandon of Bandon-bridge, in the Peerage of Ireland, a Representative Peer, D.C.L. of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Recorder of Bandon, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county and city of Cork, was the eldest son of Francis Bernard, the first Earl, by his wife Catherine Henrietta, only daughter of Richard Boyle, second Earl of Shannon, and was born the 14th June, 1785. He married, the 13th March, 1809, Mary Susan Albion, daughter of the late Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Brodrick, Archbishop of Cashel, and sister of Charles, sixth Viscount Middleton, and had issue three sons—Francis Viscount Bernard, Charles Brodrick, and Henry Boyle; and one daughter—Catherine Henrietta. The Earl of Bandon died on the 31st ult., at his seat, Castle Bernard, co. Cork. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Francis, Viscount Bernard, M.P. for Bandon, and Colonel of the Royal Cork Artillery, now third Earl. The Earl just deceased represented, when Lord Bernard, the county of Cork and the boroughs of Bandon and Youghal in Parliament.

## CHIEF JUSTICE JERVIS.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN JERVIS, P.C., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was the scion of a distinguished family. He descended from a common ancestor with the Jervises, of Darlington Hall, Staffordshire, and the Jervises, Viscounts St. Vincent, whose nobility was earned by the glorious achievements of the great Admiral, John Jervis. Lord Chief Justice Jervis was the grandson of Benjamin Jervis, Esq., first cousin of the Admiral, and was the second son of Thomas Jervis, Esq., M.P., Queen's Counsel, Recorder of Lichfield, and formerly Chief Justice of Chester, who died the 6th May, 1838. The son, John Jervis, was born in 1802, and, in his early life, served for some time as an officer in the British Army. He, however, soon relinquished the military for the legal profession; and was, in 1824, called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. Mr. Jervis adopted the Oxford and Chester circuits, and continued on them for a considerable period, gradually obtaining a high reputation and extensive practice, both in the country and in Westminster Hall, as a sound, practical lawyer, and a fluent and able advocate. He became a Queen's Counsel, and was in 1846 appointed Attorney-General, and was knighted. In July, 1850, he was raised to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas. Sir John Jervis represented Chester in Parliament from 1832 to 1850, and he was ever a strong advocate of liberal political principles. During his career at the bar he became often known in connection with legal literature, more particularly as the author of a treatise on the "Duties of Coroners;" as the editor of a series of law reports, in conjunction with the present Mr. Justice Crompton; and as the editor, also, of several editions of Archbold's "Criminal Law." Sir John Jervis married, in 1824, the second daughter of Alexander Mundell, Esq., of Great George-street, Westminster, and has had issue. The learned Chief Justice died somewhat suddenly, on the 1st inst., at his town residence, 47, Eaton-square.

## THE DOWAGER COUNTESS DE SALIS.

HENRIETTA, COUNTESS DE SALIS, of Dawley Court, Bucks, was the daughter of the Right Rev. William Foster, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore, and niece of the Right Hon. John Foster, last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, who was created Lord Oriel. She was the third wife of Jerome Fane de Salis, a Count of the Germanic or Holy Roman Empire, who died the 20th October, 1836, leaving issue by her (he had a son and daughter by his former marriages) six sons and two daughters: the elder of the latter is the present Lady de Salis. The Countess de Salis died, aged seventy-two at Avignon, on the 27th ult. Her stepson, Peter John, is the present Count de Salis. The family, of German origin, descends from Peter de Salis, the first Count, who was Ambassador from the Emperor Joseph I. at the Court of Queen Anne, and whose son, Jerome, settled in England, and was naturalised by Act of Parliament.

## FRANCIS WHISHAW, C.E.

THIS gentleman, the third son of the late John Whishaw, Esq., of Gray's Inn and Torrington-square, was born in 1804. He was the pupil of Mr. James Walker, the eminent civil engineer, for a period of five years. One of the first projects to which Mr. Whishaw applied himself was the erection of a viaduct from Fetter-lane to the Old Bailey, "to avoid the dangerous declivities of Holborn-hill and Skinner-street;" for which object he presented a petition to Parliament, accompanied by estimates and lithographic drawings: a model of the design was exhibited in the Adelaide Gallery. Mr. Whishaw also published a comparative plan of London, showing the alterations from 1666 to 1829; and, for a paper on the construction and then state of Westminster-bridge, he was presented with the Telford Medal of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he was one of the earliest members. In 1837 he invented the Hydraulic Telegraph, which was so favourably reported on by two branches of the Government, and would have been adopted, had it not been for the Electric Telegraph, which was brought before the public soon after. In 1837, also, appeared Mr. Whishaw's "Analysis of Railways," the success of which, in 1841, led Mr. Whishaw to publish a quarto volume entitled "The Railways of Great Britain and Ireland practically described and illustrated." Before this book was written he took a "railway trip" of 7000 miles to collect materials for the work, which he published within three months.

At the end of 1842 it had been seriously determined to close the valuable Society of Arts, but by the exertions of Mr. Whishaw, who undertook the office of secretary at the beginning of 1843, this useful institution was re-established; and during the session of 1843 about 140 new members were elected. In November, 1844, Mr. Whishaw published, in the principal journals of the day, his first idea of a National Exhibition, at the same time offering prizes to the amount of 300*l.* for a design for a suitable building, and for paintings, inventions, &c. In the following year a committee was formed for the purpose of prosecuting the design; when, also, Mr. Whishaw held a small Exhibition at his own expense, at the house of the Society of Arts. Upon his relinquishing the office of secretary he was elected the first honorary member of the Society.

Mr. Whishaw paid early attention to the subject of Electric Telegraphs at the time when Messrs. Cook and Wheatstone took out their conjoint patent in the year of the introduction of the hydraulic telegraph—1837. In conjunction with Mr. W. F. Cook, Mr. Whishaw laid down the first experimental electric telegraph line of nineteen miles, on the Great Western Railway, and for some time conducted the working of the Electric Telegraph Company; and his system of signals are, with some alterations, still in use throughout the kingdom. Mr. Whishaw was consulting engineer to the Gutta Percha Company, and made many useful applications of gutta percha to the wants and luxuries of daily life. He particularly endeavoured to make it useful for telegraphic purposes with great success. The improvement of the telegraphic system occupied much of his attention, and at the meetings of the British Association, of which he was a member, he read many papers in connection with this subject; and the Report which he, conjointly with Mr. Hyde Clarke, presented to the Hon. East India Company had the effect of the system of telegraphic communication being carried out with such remarkable success by Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

In the latter years of Mr. Whishaw's life his health declined, and to a man of his indefatigable mind this was doubly afflicting. He died suddenly, by a fit of apoplexy, on the 6th ult.

Mr. Whishaw was an able and well-informed writer upon the important practical subjects to which he had devoted his active life. He contributed several valuable papers to the Report of the Great Exhibition of 1851, which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



THE COURT.

The Duke and Duchess de Brabant arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen on Monday last. His Royal Highness Prince Albert met the illustrious visitors at the railway station, and accompanied them to the Castle. Prince Alfred, attended by Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stovin and Lieutenant Cowell, left Windsor in the afternoon for the Continent. The Prince of Wales accompanied his Royal brother to Dover.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Brabant, walked in the Home Park. The Prince Consort, with the Duke of Brabant, went out shooting. In the afternoon the Duke and Duchess de Brabant went to Claremont and visited the Countess de Neuilly. In the evening the Royal dinner party included her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Brabant, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and the Duke of Brabant, her Serene Highness the Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe Schillingfurst, his Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Appony, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon and Lady Constance Villiers, and Lieut.-Colonel G. Maude, Royal Horse Artillery.

On Wednesday Prince Albert, with her Imperial Highness the Duchess and his Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant, left Windsor at eleven o'clock, for the Crystal Palace, attended by the Count and Countess de Lanhoj and Captain Du Plat. The Royal party returned to the Castle at a quarter before five o'clock. During the afternoon Mr. Magenis, her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Sweden, had an audience of the Queen, to which he was introduced by the Earl of Clarendon.

On Thursday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, and a numerous suite, paid a visit to Aldershot and inspected the troops encamped at that place.

Lord Charles FitzRoy and Captain Du Plat have succeeded Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel F. H. Seymour as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince. Lord Camoys and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West were the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The first of the theatrical performances at Windsor Castle takes place on Thursday next, when the "School for Scandal" and "Hush Money" will be played. In the former Mr. Webster plays *Sir Peter Teazle*, Mr. Wigan *Joseph Surface*, and Mr. G. Vining *Charles Surface*, with Miss Heath as *Lady Teazle*. Mr. Charles Kean will have the direction of the performances.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary took leave of her Majesty on Saturday, at Windsor Castle, and returned to their residence at Kew.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 4, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.		Amount of Dew.		Mean amount of Cloud.
		Highest.	Lowest.			Wet Bulb.	Evaporation.	In the Night.	In the Day.	
Oct. 29	30.118	56.5	37.5	41.0	0.000	37.7	39.3	2	0	1.5
" 30	30.066	54.0	37.5	46.4	0.000	46.8	45.1	2	0	9.5
" 31	29.932	56.5	45.5	50.5	0.040	49.9	49.5	7	1	7.0
Nov. 1	30.239	52.5	46.0	50.1	0.000	50.3	48.6	3	1	9.5
" 2	30.193	51.5	45.0	47.5	0.000	46.0	45.9	4	1	10.0
" 3	30.005	47.0	42.0	43.6	0.000	43.0	43.1	2	0	10.0
" 4	30.096	51.2	40.5	45.6	0.000	45.3	44.8	3	2	10.0
Mean	30.097	52.7	41.0	46.4	0.040	45.6	45.2	3.3	0.7	8.2

The range of Temperature during the Week was 26.0 deg.  
The Weather.—Overcast and very hazy.  
The Direction of the Wind was on the 29th W., becoming S. at 2 p.m., S.W. at 10 a.m. on 30th; S. at 9 a.m. on 31st, moving at 1 p.m. through W. to N.W.; became N.N.E. at noon on 1st; was W. on 2nd, becoming N. at 6 a.m., changing to W.S.W. at 10 a.m. on 3rd; moving through S. to E.N.E. at 1 p.m. on the 4th, in which quarter it remained.  
Calm during the week.

MR. COBDEN AND THE WEST RIDING.—It has been well understood for some time that Mr. Cobden will not again come forward as a candidate for the representation of West Yorkshire. The heavy duties connected with the local affairs of such a constituency require more attention than his health and other claims will allow him to devote to these subjects. He also believes that he can be fully as useful to the country as the representative of a smaller constituency, where local matters would not press so constantly on his time and attention. In view of this fact we believe that several meetings of persons connected with the Liberal party from different districts of the Riding have been held for the purpose of considering what course the Liberals should pursue at the next election. At these meetings several noblemen and gentlemen have been mentioned as suitable parties to succeed Mr. Cobden. Among these Lord Goderich has been named, and the propriety of inviting him to stand for the Riding considered; and we understand that he is regarded by many as the most likely man to become Mr. Cobden's successor. No decision has, however, been come to. The leading active men of the Liberal party have not yet definitely agreed upon the person they will invite. —*Huddersfield Examiner*.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER AND DR. CUMMING.—A great tumult has been raised among the Manchester Presbyterians on account of the Bishop of Manchester having used these words at a public meeting in that town last week:—"There was one person present whom they ought to hail with more than ordinary interest and satisfaction—a presbyter of the Established Church of Scotland. I care not what may be the import attached to the words I utter now. I hail him as a brother in all sincerity and truth." These remarks, conceived and expressed in the spirit of the Church of England, have upset and disquieted the Tractarian divines. They must nevertheless refresh the spirits of all who, sick of sectarian rivalry, hail with delight every effort to realise the brotherhood of true Christian ministers. It is only just to add that the Bishop's catholic remarks were reciprocated by Dr. Cumming in the same spirit, amid the applause of nearly 6000 people in the magnificent Free-trade Hall.

TAMPERING WITH RAILWAY POINTS.—At the Preston Town-hall, last week, a lad named John Partington was charged with having, on the 20th October, fastened back some self-acting points on the Preston and Longridge Railway, by which considerable damage was done, and life endangered. About one o'clock in the afternoon of the day named a passenger train went over the points, and soon afterwards a stone-laden train of six waggons came down the line from Longridge to Preston. Instead of running on to the Preston station, part of the train was turned off towards the tunnel of the Fleet-wood, Preston, and Longridge Railway (now leased by the Preston and Longridge Company), and the other waggons remained on the line leading to Preston. The consequence was that two of the waggons were smashed to pieces, the wheels broken, and the rubble-stone with which they were laden scattered about the line. It was then found that the points had been fastened back; and a lad named Amos Higginson gave information at the station that it was Partington who had fastened them. On the hearing of the case on Friday, however, James Nelson, another lad, stated that he heard Higginson say to Partington, "Jack, go and pull the shunts, and I'll stand all the loss and damage;" and, after directing him to fasten them back with a stick from the hedge, he said, "Now I'll go and tell at the station, and get the reward." Higginson was then placed in the dock; and, after the evidence had been again gone through, both the lads were committed for trial at the next Kirkdale Assizes. Bail was refused.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—We regret to learn that another serious collision occurred on this line of railway on Monday afternoon. The Midland express up train due at Euston station at four p.m. ran into a coal train near the King's Langley station, causing serious injury to a great number of passengers, and blocking the up rails for a considerable period. The cause of the accident has not transpired. Several of the passengers who had suffered only minor contusions came on to London in the evening; but those most seriously injured were left at King's Langley. The interruption to the traffic on the line was not very serious; all the later trains during the evening having arrived at Euston station with the usual regularity.

PIRACY AND MURDER IN THE BLACK SEA.—Three foreign seamen, named respectively Giuseppe Lagava, Giovanni Barbalalo, and Matteo Pettrich, charged with piracy and murder on board the English barque *Globe* in the Black Sea, on the 5th of July last, were finally brought before the borough magistrates at Portsmouth for examination, on Tuesday last. The prisoners had been remanded to allow time for the solicitor to the Crown at Portsmouth (Mr. Swainson) to produce the master of the *Globe* and other witnesses, who were at sea. The depositions of Mr. John Scotland, the master of the barque, and David Thomas, one of the seamen stabbed by the prisoners, were taken. A marine artilleryman named Burridge was also examined to complete the evidence as to the capture of the prisoners. The Mayor then (through the interpreter, Gregorio Baicalupo) asked the prisoners in the usual terms whether they had anything to say, and, having severally replied in the negative, they were fully committed for trial at the ensuing assizes at Winchester for piracy and murder.

LORD PALMERSTON'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER.

Lord and Lady Palmerston arrived at Manchester on Tuesday afternoon, shortly before five o'clock. They were met at the London-road station by Sir Benjamin Heywood and Mr. Oliver Heywood. A number of persons were in attendance to witness the noble Lord's arrival; and as he entered the carriage in waiting to proceed to Claremont, the residence of Sir B. Heywood, he was loudly cheered. A crowd, consisting of some thousands of persons, lined the esplanade and footway in Piccadilly, and raised their hats as the Premier passed. When the carriage reached the Wellington Memorial the spectators loudly cheered the noble Lord, and his reception was altogether most enthusiastic.

On Wednesday morning the noble Lord, accompanied by Lady Palmerston, paid a visit to the cotton-mills of Sir E. Armitage, at Pendleton, where they inspected the various works, and witnessed the different stages of cotton manufacture. Thence they proceeded to the new Manchester Mechanics' Institution, where an exhibition of paintings and objects of art has been opened, with the view of raising funds to defray the expenditure incurred on account of the new building.

The noble Lord, who was attended by Sir Benjamin Heywood and Mr. Oliver Heywood, was introduced to the manager and directors of the Institution. Mr. James Heywood, M.P.; Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; Mr. J. Forster, Chairman of the Salford Sessions; Mr. J. C. Harter, and other gentlemen of local influence, were also present.

A number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled in the central hall to witness the reception of the noble Lord, and when he made his appearance he was enthusiastically cheered. On leaving the Mechanics' Institution, the party proceeded to the machine-works of Messrs. Whitworth and Co., and afterwards to the bank of Sir B. Heywood and Co., where luncheon was provided. While at the Mechanics' Institution Mr. Whitworth exhibited to the noble Premier his patented rifled howitzer 21-pounder, cast at Woolwich, and bored and rifled by Messrs. J. Whitworth and Co.

In the evening the Mayors of Manchester and Salford and some of the leading citizens met his Lordship at dinner, at Claremont.

THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON MARITIME WAR.—At the monthly meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday, Mr. Heath gave notice of the following motion, to be brought forward at the next meeting:—"That this chamber, having in view the interests of commerce, accords its hearty approval to the declaration of the Paris Congress, April 16, 1856, concerning maritime war, viz.:—1. Privateering is, and remains, abolished. 2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, except contraband of war. 3. Neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag. 4. Blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy. That it also approves the additional proposition which the Government of the United States has made the condition of its adherence to the declaration of the Paris Congress—viz. That the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband."

TESTIMONIAL.—On Saturday last the pupils of Weston Park School, Weston-super-Mare, presented the principal, Mr. R. I. Pentecost, with an elegant coffee-bigin and vase, as a small token of their love and respect.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE PROTECTIONISTS.—The tariff question is likely to add to the difficulties of the Imperial Government. A person who has just returned from a tour in the manufacturing districts states that there exists a great deal of discontent, owing to apprehensions of commercial reform, even without the intermediate agency of the Legislature. The manufacturers, who are for the most part Protectionists, say they are not sure from one day to another of their position, as the Emperor may introduce by a summary decree further and more radical changes. They openly express their fears and their dissatisfaction, and speak as if the Emperor would, by so doing, disregard the motives from which they voted for his Presidency of the Republic as well as the Empire. They affirm that he has not only inherited the throne, but also the commercial principles of his uncle, whose system was prohibitive.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.—It has been stated, in various quarters, that the Sublime Porte has addressed to our Government a remonstrance against the longer continuance of the British fleet in the Black Sea. We are enabled to state that no such representation has been made by Turkey; and we repeat that, until the complete and faithful execution of the Treaty of Paris, the British fleet will not be withdrawn from the Euxine. The points at issue, however apparently insignificant in themselves, really involve the whole principle for which we engaged in the late war, and of which we obtained the full recognition in the treaty signed at Paris on the too credulous supposition that it would be honourably fulfilled.—*Morning Post*.

PROTESTANTISM IN HUNGARY.—The Protestants in Austria have felt some uneasiness, since the publication of the concordat, at the absence of positive guarantees for the enjoyment of their rights and for the maintenance of the liberty of conscience. In the conferences of Iglo, held on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd ult., the Evangelical Synod of Hungary decided to petition the Emperor for the convocation of a general synod; a body which alone, according to the statute of 1790, is able to institute a new organisation of the reformed church in Hungary. The assembly of Calvinists, representing a population of 750,000 souls, met on the 8th at Debreczin, and declared that they did not feel authorised to deliberate upon the project for newly organising the Protestant Church submitted to their examination by the Government; and that it belongs exclusively to a general synod to establish regulations affecting the interests of the Protestant Church. The same assembly insists also that the reorganisation of the schools of the Helvetic Confession be reserved to the synod.

A BRAVE BOY.—The *Journal de Charleroi* gives a remarkable instance of presence of mind exhibited at Fumet by a little boy only seven years of age. A fire broke out in a small detached house, where three children, the eldest only five years of age, were shut up alone. The little boy in question, who happened to be near, seeing the fire, and hearing the cries of the children, rushed to the door, but found it was locked, and that the key had been thrust in under the door so far that it was impossible to reach it. He called to the children, and told them to push out the key, which they did. He then opened the door, rushed in, and brought out the youngest child, who was in the cradle, and then saved the other two; after which he went and gave an alarm to the neighbours, who assembled and extinguished the fire. There can be no doubt that by his conduct he saved the lives of the three children.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.—The steamer *Mazeppa*, on her last down trip, encountered a monster black bear in the south channel of the St. Clair Flats. The mate, Mr. McNabb made directly for the cut-water, and succeeded in striking the bear in his left quarter, but notwithstanding the great speed of the steamer, old bruin apparently sustained but little injury by the collision, and immediately changed his direction and made for the island. The mate then manned the yawl and put out for him, armed to the teeth with an old rusty axe, upon which his bruinship made for the boat. The mate caught an oar and pushed the animal from it several times, besides inflicting sundry blows on his head. The process of "noosing" was next attempted, but was unsuccessful, the bear throwing the rope off much quicker than it could be put on. After a lengthy contest, however, he was finally killed by repeated blows with ours, taken on board the steamer, and brought to this port.—*Detroit Free Press*.

WIVES FOR THE GERMAN LEGION.—On hundred and five soldiers of the British German Legion arrived here on Friday by the *Caledonia* steamer from London. Some of them are discharged from the service and are going to their homes, but the greater part of them are come over for matrimonial purposes, and have obtained leave of absence. Some speculative individuals have established regular recruiting offices here for females willing to accompany the German Legion to the Cape of Good Hope and settle there. One of them has already engaged more than fifty young women, chiefly amongst the milliners, dressmakers, shop-girls, and even those connected with the theatres. When one considers that in this city we have 6000 more females than men—the last year's census gives 86,000 women and only 80,000 men—it is not to be wondered at that there should be many amongst them who find it difficult to make an honest livelihood, and are therefore disposed to try their fortune in a distant colony. Although this recruiting for females is carried on pretty openly, and has even been advertised in the local papers, no opposition has been offered to it by the police.—*Letter from Hamburg, Nov. 2*.

WILLS.—The will of Ann Sophia, Baroness Rendlesham, was proved under 5000*l*.; the Hon. Colonel Knox, 6000*l*.; Major-General James Jones, 30,000*l*.; Lieut.-Colonel John Pester, Hon. East India Company, 10,000*l*.; Lieut. James Rutland, 10th Foot, 20,000*l*.; Francis Gosling, Esq., banker, 90,000*l*.; William Smith, Esq., banker, 40,000*l*.; Richard Rolley, Esq., Canterbury-place, Walworth, 25,000*l*.; Mrs. Arabella Ann Cheap, Elvington, 45,000*l*.; Mr. John Gould, Finsbury, 25,000*l*.; Alderman Hunter, 25,000*l*.; the Very Rev. W. Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, and Rector of Islip, Oxon, 16,000*l*.; Robert F. Pate, Esq., of Wisbeach, 70,000*l*.; Thomas Coster, Esq., of York-terrace, Regent's-park, 70,000*l*.; Edward R. Adams, Esq., of Elmes Lodge, 45,000*l*.; James Paterson, Esq., of Cornwell-terrace, Regent's-park, 30,000*l*.; James Poulter Manser, Esq., of Hoddesdon, 20,000*l*.; Rear-Admiral Thomas Prickett, 1000*l*.; Lieut.-Colonel W. Curphey, H.E.C., 6000*l*.; Miss Jane Mather, of Liverpool, 30,000*l*. within the province of Canterbury.

The Treasury and the Board of Trade have authorised the exhibition at Manchester of the purchases made for 12,000*l*. from the Bernal Collection of Medieval Art. The purchases respectively made by the British Museum, and by the Department of Science and Art, will be brought together for this purpose.

A RUN TO EGYPT.

HAVING had occasion during the summer to visit Egypt, some slight sketch of my journey may probably interest many of your readers, as in these days few countries have become so interesting to Englishmen as the *Great Highway between the East and West*, whether regarded in its historical, monumental, political, or commercial aspect.

I left London by the night express train for Dover, and arrived in Paris the next morning; stayed three days; left by the mail-train at night for Marseilles, where I arrived the afternoon of the next day; remained a day, and then went on board one of the beautiful and admirably-managed steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the *Valetta*, and arrived at Malta in three days; remained a few hours; and then changed to another vessel of that company, the *Pera*, which had left Southampton and met us at Malta; and I arrived at Alexandria in twelve days, including the stoppages I have mentioned.

The opening of the fine line from Paris to Marseilles, with the admirable arrangements of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, have wrought this change; and what an interesting route it is! Paris, the Burgundy country, the valley of the Rhone, with all its fertility, its winding river, its picturesque scenery, and its Roman antiquities; Marseilles, with its historic associations, extending to classic times, and its strikingly modern enlargements; and then the glorious Mediterranean, with its "blue above and its blue below," over which you travel with all the luxuries of a modern club-house—steaming away through the poetic and classic regions of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily, where Ulysses and Aeneas were tossed to and fro, at the Post-office contract speed of ten knots an hour! All this, however, with our interesting central Mediterranean station, Malta, has been made so familiar to the public by Overland exhibitions, and works of all sorts, that I only mention the facilities now afforded for the enjoyment of such an expedition.

Having thus happily arrived at Alexandria (which, you observe, can be reached from England by a strong and determined traveller, unseparated by Paris, or any other attraction, in eight days), I took up my abode with a friend in the Frank square, where I passed several happy weeks—received with hospitality by our countrymen established there, and who do honour to England—and deeply interested with the novelties of the scene. The time, I suppose, has now come when many educated English men and women must consider a trip to Egypt, if not to the East generally, as essential an affair as thirty years ago it was thought necessary to go up the Rhine. Such a voyage would be of great service—it is time that the East and West should shake hands; a better mutual acquaintance would do good to both, especially to the East.

This Frank square in which I resided is itself a very striking proof of the change that has come over the spirit of Egypt in the last half-century. When the remarkable founder of the present dynasty or pachalic, Mohammed Ali, succeeded to power in 1806, Alexandria was a small, and it may be said abandoned, place. Rosetta was the port of Egypt, with a population of a few thousands; but by the well-known formation of the Mahmoudieh Canal, connecting Alexandria with the Nile, the Pacha re-created it, and restored it to the position intended by its illustrious founder as the medium of communication between India and Europe. Since the opening of that canal the city has rapidly and continually advanced in population, commerce, and wealth; and, by the best information I could acquire, its population is now about 120,000, 30,000 of whom are Europeans—of course of all nations. Among other necessary results of such an immense progress was the formation of a European quarter; and Ibrahim Pacha had the sense and spirit to build houses for Europeans on an admirable scale, which are greatly augmenting in rental and value. In this square are the chief Consulates (of which there are seventeen in Egypt); and to an English eye is the attractive sight of the Protestant church, in a conspicuous part of the square, where every Sunday our Liturgy is read, and our service performed, by a pious clergyman; and near it is the recently-formed Bank of Egypt, an English company, intended to carry on the important banking operations rendered necessary by the great increase of Egyptian commerce. This square is a striking scene: in it are not only the Consulates, but the hotels, and the offices of the European merchants; and in its ample space are mingled together the Arab with his camel and donkey, and Europeans of all kinds—*une mélange des nations*. Beyond the square, on the supposed site of the ancient famous library, the Princes, sons of Ibrahim Pacha, are carrying on great building operations; so that Alexandria is one of the most improving cities in the world, and bids fair in a few years to regain the position it occupied eighteen hundred years ago, when we are informed by Diodorus that it contained 300,000 freemen. Near the mouth of the canal, along its banks for a considerable distance, are extensive warehouses of the merchants—yearly enlarging, to meet the demands of a constantly increasing commerce. And round the city are delightful rides, made by Mohammed Ali—a species of boulevard, formed by plantations of the acacia. I was also interested in visiting the Coptic church, where service has been performed for centuries, and where the priests claim to possess the body, but not the head, of St. Mark (this latter they admit is at Venice).

The antiquities of Alexandria are known to every schoolboy—the Pharos, Cleopatra's Needle, Pompey's (which ought to be called Diocletian's) Pillar, and Caesar's Camp, the site of the famous battle in modern times, where Abercromby fell. On all these I need not descend, though no hackneyed description nor familiarity with them by reading only, can take away the deep interest with which they are actually beheld. Alexandria is the chief residence of the Viceroy, but he prefers to the palace of his father his own palace of Gabarri, which he possessed before his accession. During my visit, I had the advantage of seeing the striking fêtes given by his Highness to commemorate his accession—his "Three Days of July." He invited the East to meet the West socially. He had an Italian operatic and ballet company, and a theatre expressly erected, and placed the ladies of the harem in a gallery behind some lattice-work, where they could see and blush unseen; while the European ladies being in an open *loge*, or balcony; their lords and masters and other Europeans, invited by the courtesy of the Consuls at the desire of the Pacha, to the number of two hundred, were mingled with Turks and Egyptians in the pit. Redschid Pacha was at the time on a visit to his Highness, with his suite from Constantinople, who were of course present, and great lions. The sight was interesting and significant, and on the third day of the fêtes the same mingling of "peoples" took place at a grand banquet given by his Highness in the same manner. His palace and his gardens were splendidly illuminated. On another day I saw another unique sight for English eyes; the reading of the firman by which the Sultan complimented his vassal on his exertions during the late war, and also made his infant son a Bey. This child is only three years old, and, your lady readers will be pleased to learn, is under the superintendence of an English nurse, especially sent from England by the desire of the Pacha. This, surely, is honourable to his judgment, and is one of the many signs of a "good time coming."

The English community at Alexandria forms an agreeable and intelligent circle, and is headed by the Hon. F. W. Bruce, our Consul-General, who admirably represents his country in the spirit of an intelligent and honourable gentleman; and who is ably seconded by our Consul, Mr. Green. Our relations with this interesting city will, of course, become year by year more important as the resources of Egypt are developed, and when the railway from Cairo to Suez is completed. From the *Times* correspondent it appears that the Pacha is earnestly engaged on this great work, destined to effect such important results, especially as our Australian as well as the Indian mail will come by Suez. You have so recently discussed the Great Canal question, that I will say nothing upon that. Time alone can answer the important question of its practicability and payability. No one, however, can doubt that we are on the eve of mighty events in connection with the East—for the Eastern question, in which our land is so deeply interested, is only begun, instead of being ended. Of course, I went to Cairo (which is only a few hours by rail) on the line made by Mr. Stephenson, and went up the Pyramids and across the Desert; but these excursions are now so well known, that I need only add that I advise all my countrymen and countrywomen who have opportunity, and can spare the money and time, to take advantage of the facilities now so freely offered for visiting the land of the Pharaohs, the Ptolemies, and the Caliphs. AN ENGLISHMAN.





THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA PASSING BEFORE THE GUARDS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

#### THE GRAND PARADE IN FRONT OF THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG,

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

On the day after the entry (of which I send you a sketch) was a striking scene. Of the different corps de cadets, of foot guards, and detachments of cavalry, three were selected from each regiment of cavalry for inspection. The troops formed three sides of a square in front of the Winter Palace, the side facing the Admiralty. When they had taken up their positions a general brushing took place, men being told off with brushes to go round and take off the least particle of dust. The Emperor came out of the centre doorway, accompanied by the Grand Duke Michael, Grand Duke Constantine (the latter dressed in a naval uniform), and a numerous staff. The Emperor proceeded round the lines, saluting as he passed the different regiments; after which his Imperial Majesty and staff took up a position. The troops then marched past in quick time; the bands playing

the National Anthem. When the infantry had finished marching past, the Grand Duke Michael, who appeared to have command of the cavalry, stood a few paces in advance of the Emperor and staff, and proceeded to review the detachments of cavalry. They were composed of three Hussars of the Guard—having red tunics, blue pants, and Hessian boots, with blue and gold saddlecloths—a very rich uniform; three of the regiments of Grenadiers of the Guard, also a very good dress—helmet with sable round the back, with a red fall behind, dark-blue uniform, blue saddlecloth; then twelve Cuirassiers of the Guard with black breastplates, six Cuirassiers with brass breastplates; three Cossacks of the Crimea, with red cap, red coat, and red lance; six of some Dragoon regiment, and three Circassians in chain-armour.

They first marched past twice; then trotted, then cantered, and at the last they charged at full gallop, leaning forward with their swords pointed out; the Lancers, with their lances couched, having an exceedingly spirited effect; the Hussars, with their white cloaks flowing out behind, and all the men apparently intent upon cutting and annihilating

the admiring crowd of mujiks that were before them, but they halted almost instantaneously.

On the Wednesday night there was a ball given by the nobles and merchants, at which the Emperor appeared in the uniform of the Chevalier Guards.

#### GRAND ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA INTO ST. PETERSBURG.—THE ILLUMINATIONS.

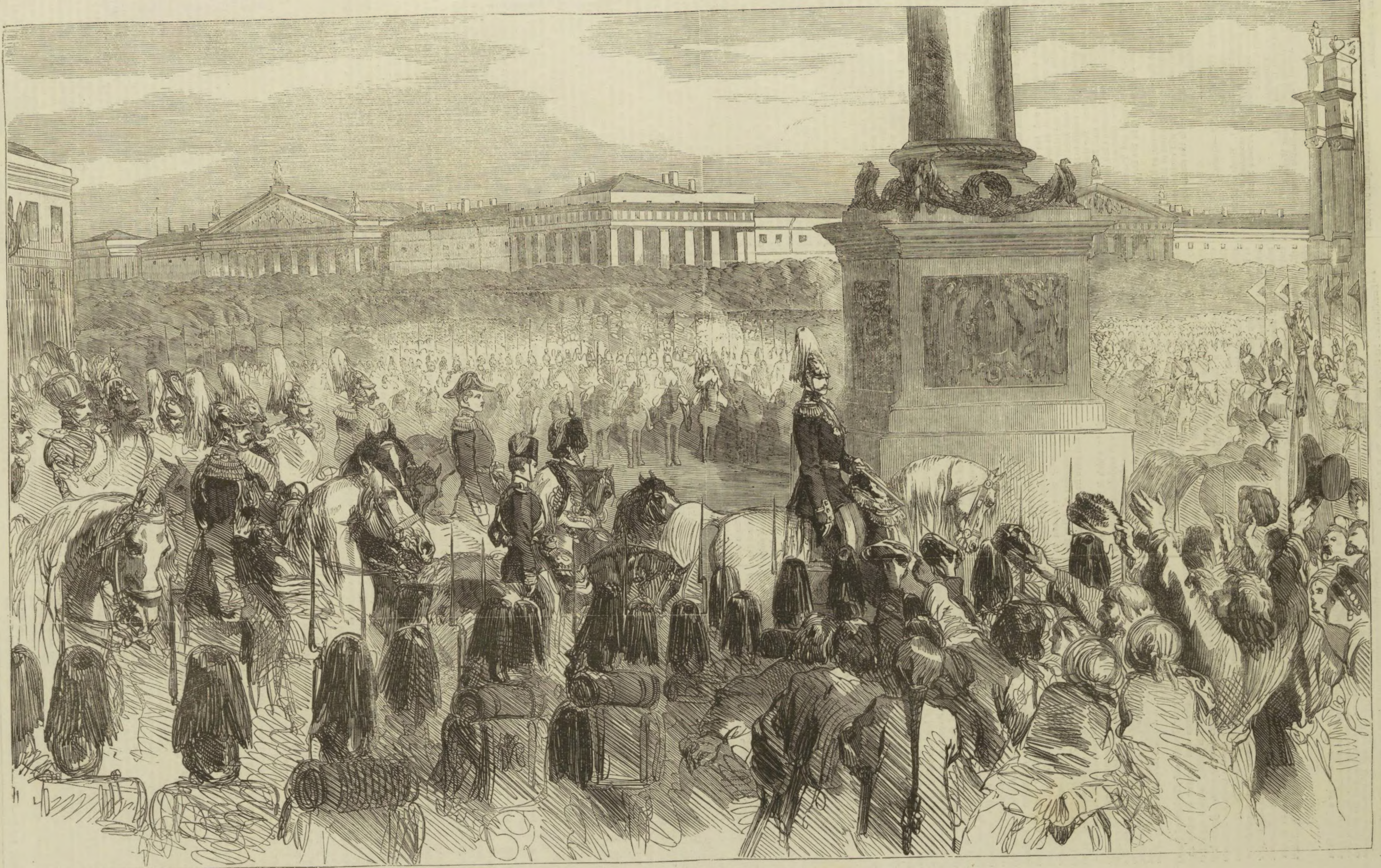
(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

HAVING succeeded in getting a ticket for the Etat Major, we proceeded to the place specified; but, on arriving, we could neither find our place nor the gentleman to whom our letter was addressed; so we were thrown among the dirty crowd of mujiks—not liking which, we soon found a scaffolding in a prominent position, and held out a three-rouble note (ten shillings English) to the custodian; but he looked indignant and hurt at the offer of so small a sum; but, as is usual



GRAND PARADE OF CAVALRY BEFORE THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.





GRAND ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA INTO ST PETERSBURG



he came after us, and told us to *pashuchi*. It is a regular performance in a Russian bargain to walk a certain number of steps: they are sure to follow you, and you return, giving him half what he asks. After many feats of strength and activity, we succeeded in getting to our high position, which proved an excellent one for viewing the procession.

We were placed at the edge of the archway, in the centre of the *Etat Major*, so that we could have a full view of the square, and also see the procession coming up the little *Millione* street. Before us was the Winter Palace, and the Alexander Column, with the Admiralty in the distance. To the left were stationed part of a regiment of Cossacks, in red uniforms; then two lines of Cuirassiers of the Guard, the second line with lances, and pennons of different colours. The saddled horses were also of different hues, giving a very gaudy and theatrical effect. Next to the Cuirassiers a regiment of Dragoons with black rolls over the helmets, with a red pointed curtain hanging down behind; beyond, and near the Palace, the different corps des Cadets bands of different regiments; on the right were ranged the Preobrajensky regiments, full dress, fine manly-looking fellows, exceedingly soldier-like in their dark green dresses, with red facings and black plumes; with a crowd of mujiks filling up the background.

The Winter Palace is the ordinary residence for the Sovereigns of Russia. The Empress Elizabeth had it erected in 1754-1762, by the Count Rastrelli; it is a vast building—one side facing the River Neva, the other the Admiralty, and the front opening on the Grand Place to the *Etat Major*, which is a large semicircular building, with the Alexander Column in front. The Winter Palace was burnt in 1837. In the month of March, 1839, it was rebuilt more beautifully than before, and great precautions were used for the prevention of a similar calamity; all the rafters being of iron, and the planks prepared with an incombustible solution. The cornices are ornamented with emblematic statues and richly-sculptured vases. The columns of the first story are of the *Ionic* order—those of the upper, *Corinthian*. In the centre of the building rises the golden cupola of

(Continued on page 478.)

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE *leviathan* Houghton Meeting had but few general points of interest, beyond the success of General Peel with Messenger in the Glasgow Stakes, and the defeat of Artillery, Stork, Vandermeulen, and Mincepie by Fisherman (his twenty-third victory this year) in the 100 sov. Handicap. Artillery (whose old jockey, Basham, did not mount "the orange" all the week) ran a complete rogue in the Cambridgehire, and again proved himself the most uncertain of horses; while Malacca, who was turned out of the Hambleton stable for £30, and harked about London all last autumn, till he was thought no great bargain at £8, won his party upwards of £20,000 in bets and £1700 in stakes! He inherits all his fine speed through his sire Ratan, and no horse ever broke the heart of his field so completely up the Cambridgehire course hill. The last race on the Saturday was a very brilliant "snap" on the part of Fordham, who saw that D. Hughes had left off "noting" his mare, under the firm impression that he was winning in a canter. Twitchett did precisely the same thing to Robinson on Rockingham at Goodwood, and that great jockey cried in the weighing-house from vexation. He had mistaken Lucifer for the shadow of his own horse. Vengeance has, it is said, been sold for £2000, while Beechnut could secure no customer at half that sum. Wentworth and Aspasia were both bought in by Mr. Fitzwilliam on Monday; while the Hero colt, half-brother to Ignoramus, fetched 630 gs.—a much higher figure than any of the young heroes have reached as yet. A lot of Jack Robinson's (yearlings and two-year-olds) will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday; but it seems pretty certain that the 930 gs. for Greenfinch by Orlando will not be exceeded at the hammer this year. All hopes of getting Fly-by-night round have failed, and he is now advertised to be sold or let. The sale of Exmoor ponies at Bampton, near Dulverton, last week, was exceedingly spirited. About 120 were there, principally bays and iron-greys—of all heights, from fourteen hands downwards—of all ages, from five years to six months—and averaging all prices, from 25 guineas to 30s. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday are devoted to racing at Liverpool, where Polestar (8 st. 8 lb.) and Malacca (6 st. 4 lb.) are both in the Great Handicap, but as yet there is no very decided favourite for it. The Worcester Meeting was a very fair one, though the steeplechase was but a shadow of what has been seen over Pitchcroft.

Lord Stamford's hounds opened their Leicestershire season at Ashfordly (about two miles from Kirby Gate) on Monday. A field of nearly 400 met them, but they had not much sport, which was amply made up for on Tuesday at Bardon-hill. At present they only advertise four days a week, and we regret to find that the forebodings we last week expressed as to the chances of the Harborough country being hunted have only proved too true. Mr. Green has given up the idea of hunting it for the present, as Tom Day's efforts to get hounds together have totally failed. One huntsman had nearly a hundred couple of draught hounds this autumn, but they were all snapped up at once to eke out other packs. Lord Waterford's hounds, we hear, sold at only £1 ls. a brace, while his seventy lots of horses averaged £73. A Mr. Vaughan, of Shrewsbury, has publicly advertised the fact of one of his foxes having been killed by the son of a gamekeeper; and, seeing the heartburnings which any unfair destruction of this kind causes in a county, it is well that hunting men should know who are their friends and who are their disguised foes: whether, in fact, the proprietor or the gamekeeper is to blame when favourite gorses are drawn blank. It has been well said "foxes may be very stinking things, but they are great sweeteners of county society." Giving away any amount of game will never make a man popular if he suffers his gamekeeper to smite them, and then has to turn up "a bagman" on the morning of a meet to try and keep matters snug.

Mr. Assheton Smith has returned to Tidworth, after being absent from it in Wales nearly twelve months, and inaugurated the hunting season of 1856-57 with a breakfast to 500 guests on Thursday week. "The Squire," who is now in his eighty-first year, once more appeared in his scarlet, but returned home after the first fox was killed, as he is still unable to endure any great fatigue. The second fox was killed in the open, after a smart run of fifty-five minutes. It is thought that these hounds will in future hunt four and not six days a week.

Both at the Wiltshire Champion and the Market Weighton Meetings the entries were not so great as usual. Two Japhets divided the Great Yorkshire Stakes at the latter; a Bedlamite was successful for the Great Western Cup; and Lord Mayor, out of the celebrated Mocking-bird, added another wreath to the family garland in the Stonehenge Stakes for dog-puppies. For the ensuing week the fixtures are as follows:—Northumberland and Durham Union and Ashdown (Open), on Monday, &c.; Cardington Club, on Tuesday, &c.; Bettisfield (Flintshire), on Wednesday; Chatsworth (Open), Tadcaster, and Bendrigg (Open), on Wednesday and Thursday; and the Caledonian (where the two Japhets meet in the Derby), on Thursday, &c.

Thursday will be a great day on the Thames, as Kelly is to meet Buttle, the Norwich champion, to row the first of their home-and-home matches for £50 a side each. The race will commence one hour before high water, from a boat moored opposite the steam-boat pier at Putney to the Ship at Mortlake.

### WORCESTER AUTUMN RACES.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 Sovs.—Stork, 1. Harrie, 2.  
Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 Sovs.—Blensish, 1. Heads and Tails, 2.  
Worcester Autumn Handicap.—Poodle, 1. Pantomime, 2.  
Autumn Flying Stakes.—New Brighton, 1. Prince's Mixture, 2.  
Selling Stakes.—Cossey, 1. Ida, 2.

### WEDNESDAY.

Hurdle Race.—Pencez Garde, 1. Red Rose, 2.  
Selling Steeplechase.—Evington Lass, 1. Fanny Wynn, 2.  
Worcestershire Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Little Charley, Emigrant, 2.

THE WEATHER AT ST. PETERSBURG.—The telegraph from St. Petersburg on Saturday states that the severe cold which had prevailed for some days had been followed by a thaw, and that the prospect of an early interruption of the navigation was thus for the moment removed.

The magistrates of Whitehaven are about to erect a pair of stocks for the punishment of drunkards.

### SCANDINAVIA.\*

#### SWEDEN AND THE ISLES.

SWEDEN has played a distinguished part in history. She can point with pride to Gustavus Vasa, who liberated his country from a foreign yoke, and ruled it with justice and honour in the spirit of a patriot. In an age remarkable for illustrious characters, the glory of Gustavus Adolphus eclipsed that of all his competitors. As a King, as a general, as an administrator, he was pre-eminent. His morals were irreproachable, and he was tolerant while surrounded by fanaticism. As the champion of religious liberty, the services he rendered to free thought can never be too highly appreciated, and he rendered war less savage and less destructive of life by raising strategy into a science. Charles XII. had none of the virtues of his predecessors, except their courage, but he will ever be remembered as the hero of romance, and more painfully for that fatal defeat of Pultawa, which laid the foundations of the power which Russia has ever since exercised over Europe. It is trite to remark on the vicissitudes of nations or of individuals, but in reference to the fierce struggles of the North, where so many different peoples have striven for supremacy, it may be here permissible to mention that the Swedes were once masters of Narva and Novogorod, and the Poles, of Smolensko and Moscow; and, what is still more remarkable, that the Wasili quarter, now one of the principal quarters of St. Petersburg, was once the property of a Swedish subaltern. The decline of Sweden must be traced to Pultawa; since that date her provinces have been successively the prey of Russian ambition, which threatens at some future period, unless precautionary measures are taken and rigorously enforced, to absorb into its colossal empire all the Scandinavian nations.

The military strength of Russia was first revealed to itself by the defeat of Charles XII. Thenceforward it encroached on all its neighbours, both by arms and diplomacy; and the repulse of Napoleon, followed by the encampment of the Cossacks in the Champs Elysées at Paris, warned Western Europe that its civilisation might be endangered by the barbarians of the north. Happily, however, Russia was not, and is not, a naval Power of the highest class; but that defect, well known to herself, she diligently sought to repair by constructing Sebastopol, with a view to dominate over the Euxine, seize the Dardanelles, and through those straits penetrate into the Mediterranean. That dream of ambition is now dissipated for many years to come, perhaps for ever; but, while indulging in those hopes, Russia was also seeking to become mistress of the Baltic, that she might pass through the Sound into the German Ocean. As her ports in the Arctic Ocean are shut up by ice during eight months in the year, Russia has coveted a naval station on the shores of Norwegian Finmark, where the mean temperature in the month of January ranges at 28 deg. Fahrenheit. Such a position is thus described by M. Lallerstedt:—

The richest of the valleys, the most important for strategical and economical purposes (that on which the aims and hopes of the Russians are bent) is the vale of Alten, with a river of the same name. Situated to the west of the Porsanger Fiord, this valley opens on the Alten Fiord, which, by its geographical position, offers astonishing resources for a first-class maritime establishment. This gulf has three entrances from the sea: Stiersund on the west, Rognsund on the north, and Vargsund on the east. Each of these entrances leads to an excellent harbour, protected by its windings both from the winds and the attacks of an enemy. No artificial defence is now raised on its shores; no strategic work has yet been commenced there; but a few advanced works would soon make it impregnable; and if military engineers were called in, there would soon be raised around this harbour a new Sebastopol, more dangerous and more solid than the first. Add to this that the vale of Alten—rich, fertile, and well-peopled—can supply all the materials and the labour necessary for a great enterprise.

Alexander I. eagerly desired the possession of Finmark; and it is highly probable that, had death not cut short his career of cupidity, he would have seized it with strong hand, before Western Europe was aware of his designs: for he had picked a quarrel with Bernadotte, King of Sweden and Norway, who had offered to sell old hulls of ships to the new republics of South America, and the Czar affected high indignation at this bargain with revolutionary Governments. The frivolity of this pretext for a declaration of war is the strongest proof that he meditated an unjust aggression. The boundary between Norway and Russia was fixed under the Emperor Nicholas on the 14th May, 1826—the river Jacob, running west of Kola, forming the line of frontier; but he did not abandon the crafty tactics of his brother. In 1841 Russian emissaries, pretending to cultivate geology and botany, made a tour through Eastern Finmark, mapping down the course of the rivers, and the depth of water in the harbours; but this plot was discovered by a Norwegian "who happened to receive a letter from a Russian official, the envelope of which was formed, by mistake, of a fragment of a circular addressed by some Russian authority to that same official." That circular contained numbered questions on all the localities and capabilities of the country, with the view to construct a harbour fitted to receive and shelter a powerful naval armament. This alone is convincing proof of the secret machinations of Russia; and, did space permit, much additional evidence could be adduced. If Russia could thus establish herself in Finmark she would become as formidable on the ocean as she is on the land. "When Peter the Great," observes M. Lallerstedt, "took possession of the small town of Azoff, no statesman of the day supposed that from that trifling possession Russia would grow, in less than a century, to lord it over the Euxine, and to threaten the Mediterranean. The harbour of Alten is now scarcely more known to statesmen than Azoff was in 1720. Once in possession of Alten the Russians would soon be lords of Norway, and have free access to the West.

The seizure of Finland, and the rule to which it has been subjected, is an instructive lesson to those who credulously believe in Russian honour and Russian justice. The career of Gustavus Adolphus IV., from his accession to the throne of Sweden, on the 1st November, 1796, to his forced abdication on the 13th March, 1809, was marked by generous impulses, rendered nugatory, and even ridiculous, by infirmity of purpose. We cannot here trace his mournful story; but it was under his ill-fated reign that Finland was lost, not by any brilliant achievement in arms, but by imbecility, baseness, and corruption. Among the secret clauses of the Treaty of Tilsit, concealed from their own diplomatists by Napoleon and Alexander, the former yielded Finland to the latter, and the Czar accepted the spoils of his brother-in-law, who had been his ally against the ruler of France. In this nefarious act of spoliation, General Buxhoevden commanded the Russian forces. He was accompanied by a Swedish refugee, General Baron Spungporten, who had sold himself to Russia, and was willing to purchase the consciences of others as vile as himself. Colonel Jaegerhorn was another conspirator, and one of the officers in command at Sveaborg, the military key of Finland. Sveaborg was built on seven rocks, and fortified by powerful works erected by Marshal Ehrensward, which occupied twenty-five years in their construction. It was defended by nine hundred guns and six thousand disciplined and devoted men.

\* "Scandinavia: Its Hopes and Fears." By G. Lallerstedt.

Of the siege or sham siege, M. Lallerstedt gives the following account:—

The command of this important place was confided to the Admiral Count Cronstedt; the siege was directed by General Suchtelen. It was expected that Sveaborg would be found to be impregnable, or at least that its reduction would cause the enemy a great loss of men and of time; but against this difficulty the corrupting influence of Russia was called into play. False Swedish newspapers were printed and distributed among the soldiers and inhabitants of the besieged town, announcing that 60,000 French troops had invaded Scania and dethroned Gustavus Adolphus. In addition to these false statements to discourage patriotism by direct bribery, appeal was made to treason. The active agent of Russian intrigues was Colonel Jaegerhorn, one of the officers in command of the defence. This person succeeded, if not in gaining over Admiral Cronstedt to his views, at least in blinding him to such an extent that, with ample resources for a vigorous defence, all the operations were paralysed.

Cronstedt, easily discouraged, showed neither courage nor intelligence, and at the end of one month he consented to a truce which may be looked upon as a model of folly, if not of treason. He engaged, on the 6th of April, to deliver up the town on the 3rd of May, if he were not succoured by at least five ships of war before that date. Now it is well known that the sea on that coast is always frozen beyond the first week in May, so that the arrival of the ships was impossible.

Thus fell Sveaborg and Helsingfors, and with them Finland—not through Russian valour, but through the imbecility of the Swedish commander. He was ordered, in the event of resistance proving hopeless, to burn the fleet and destroy the magazines; but he delivered up everything—"seventy-one gun-boats, a fleet of transports two thousand guns, a great amount of projectiles, and large stores of provisions, with six thousand soldiers and two hundred and eight officers, with a fortress of the first class." Certainly this looks like treason; and the more so as the loss of the Swedes, after a cannonade of ten days, was only five men killed and thirty-two wounded. The indignant soldiers wept for shame, and broke their arms before surrendering them to the enemy. In other quarters their countrymen vindicated the ancient fame of Sweden, and gained a succession of brilliant victories over the Russians. But after the surrender of Sveaborg it was madness to protract the unequal struggle.

The Emperor Alexander, whom Napoleon justly described as "a Greek of the Lower Empire," affected, as was his practice, a spirit of justice and moderation towards the conquered Finlanders. On the 27th March, 1809, he presented himself before the Diet of Borgo, to which Assembly he presented a new charter, containing as its basis, the following pledge:—

We confirm and consecrate by these presents the religion and fundamental laws of the country, as also the privileges and rights which have till this present time been enjoyed in the Grand Duchy, both by the States and by individuals, promising to maintain all these privileges intact in all their force and vigour.

By the new constitution the Czar could neither make a new law nor abrogate an old law without the concurrence of the States. To free himself from that restraint he never again convened the States, making himself absolute by destroying national representation. His next measure was an attempt to destroy the Finnish language, by introducing the Russian tongue; and it was ordered that all administrative acts should be drawn up in that tongue. A Russian, who could not speak Finnish was appointed Governor-General of the Duchy. Nicholas extended this insidious policy. Since 1811, a standing committee of Finlanders existed at St. Petersburg, whose duty it was to advise the Emperor of the state of the country. On the 17th March, 1826, it was suppressed by Nicholas. He next forbade the Finlanders to send him any deputation, unless his permission had been previously obtained. After Abo was burned, he transferred the University to Helsingfors, that the students might be more immediately under the police of St. Petersburg; and from this new University he excluded the study of philosophy, but appointed three professors of the Russian language. The students were subjected to a severe code of forty-one articles—disobedience to twenty-three being punishable by imprisonment; and they were, and are, watched by a vile police, purposely selected from the dregs of the populace. Members of the Greek Church, in 1830, had privileges bestowed on them, from which those who professed the Lutheran religion were excluded, in direct violation of the charter granted by Alexander at Borgo. We need not swell this catalogue of tyranny, but we cannot refrain from adding that the Finlanders were heavily taxed to construct Bomarsund; and that by an order dated the 5th April, 1855, "the Czar graciously permitted the state of Finland to incur a loan of 650,000 silver roubles, as contribution to the expenses of the war." Be it observed that the nation was not consulted on the loan, nor even its nominal Senate; the order simply says that it is put forward "upon the humble request of the Governor-General," who, be it remembered, was not a Finlander, but a Russian.

Attempts have been made in certain quarters, from which nobler sentiments might have been expected, to laud Russia at the expense of France and England. The writers of this school pretend that Finland is consoled for the loss of her nationality by the increase of its material wealth; and that Sweden is resigned to her loss of territory. Yet, when the fall of Sebastopol was announced, all Sweden shouted for joy, and the students of Upsal marched in procession to the monument of the great Gustavus Adolphus, and sang their national song, the subject of which is the apotheosis of Charles XII., the conqueror of Pultawa. Sweden was fully justified in preserving her neutrality during the late war, as the Western Powers did not guarantee the restoration of Finland. However, on the 21st November, 1855, a tripartite treaty was signed between France, England, and Sweden, which has this conspicuous merit—that it will prevent Russia from obtaining a deep-water harbour in any of the fiords of Norway—a danger pointed out at the commencement of this article. That official document is so highly important that we place the chief clause before our readers:—

1. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway engages not to cede to Russia, nor to exchange with her, nor permit her to occupy any part of the territory belonging to the Crowns of Sweden and Norway. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway further engages not to cede to Russia any right of pasturage or fishery, or of any nature whatsoever, either upon the territory or upon the coasts of Sweden or of Norway, and to repel any claim raised by Russia to establish the existence of any of the above-named rights.

This is the substance of the treaty, France and England of course engaging to aid the King of Sweden and Norway by naval and military armaments in the event of Russia putting forward any of the claims mentioned and seeking to enforce them by arms. Finmark is now safe against Muscovite aggression; and the Czars can dominate neither in the German ocean nor the Mediterranean. In northern politics the succession to the throne of Denmark is an eventuality of the highest importance, as the command of the Sound is only inferior to the command of the Dardanelles. Wisdom advises that Denmark and Sweden should form one monarchy as a counterpoise to Russia and by such a consolidation Scandinavian unity would be established and secured.

RUSSIAN FORCE AT NICOLAEFF.—It appears by a letter from Nicolaiëff that the greatest activity prevails in the building yards in that port, where not only vessels of war but merchant vessels are being constructed. The ships of war, which are to be stationed in the Black Sea and in the Sea of Azoff will be strong. They will be composed of three divisions—that is to say, of twelve vessels (frigates, corvettes, and others; all screw-steamers, constructed on the most approved system. The garrison of Nicolaiëff now consists of 10,000 men.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THERE was a full meeting on Monday last at the Royal Academy of Arts. Many grave matters were discussed and rediscussed, but only one result has as yet transpired. The memorial of the engravers to her Majesty, as the Patron of the Academy, was again considered; and, after much that was relevant, and more that was irrelevant, Mr. John Henry Robinson and Mr. George Thomas Doo, the eminent engravers in line, were elected associate engravers of the new class of the Royal Academy—that is to say, of the class from which full Royal Academician engravers can be chosen. This change in the rules of the Academy will do much to strengthen that body in public opinion. The injustice rendered to such men as Strange, Sharp, Woollett, and Raimbach, is now redressed by the tardy honours awarded to Mr. Robinson and Mr. Doo, the legitimate successors of the great line engravers of the English school. Mr. Samuel Cousins, the eminent mezzotinto engraver, has been made, since the memorial to the Queen was referred to the Royal Academy, a full member of that body. It cannot be long before a like honour will be paid ungrudgingly both to Mr. Robinson and Mr. Doo.

Mr. Collier has just put forth a very welcome contribution to our literature, in the shape of the notes which he made when a boy of "Coleridge's Lectures on English Poetry," to which he has appended a careful catalogue of all the MS. corrections made by the unknown annotator of his famous second folio of Shakspeare. This catalogue will be found to deserve and reward attention. The received text is printed in one column, and immediately against it is printed the correction of the annotator. But perhaps the most remarkable part of the volume is the concluding part of the introduction, wherein Mr. Collier attacks Mr. Singer for abusing his MS. annotator and adopting without acknowledgment many of his MS. corrections. Mr. Singer has not behaved, it is said by critics who know neither Mr. Singer nor Mr. Collier, with his usual courtesy in this matter. He made, it will be remembered, a violent onslaught in an octavo form on Mr. Collier's unknown annotator, despised his corrections, and was angry with every one who thought favourably of any one correction. But there is still, so critics allege, a more valuable part of Mr. Collier's introduction: it is that in which he carries to other dramatists the same critical eyes which his MS. annotator carried to the second folio. Some most unmistakably correct readings of passages in Beaumont and Fletcher, Webster, Middleton, and others, that escaped Mr. Dyce, are here pointed out with a gentlemanlike modesty new of late years among writers who seek to illustrate Shakspeare and his period. Editors are such fallible creatures that they should deal indulgently with brother editors.

Letters from Manchester continue to record fresh accessions of moment to the Art-Treasures Exhibition. The plum of the week is Mr. Holford's noble contribution to the collection. Other promises continue to pour in. Baron Rothschild lends his *Sir Simon Clarke* Murillo, and his large and unsurpassed specimen of Raphael ware, both from Gundersbury. His brother, Sir Anthony, consents to part with some of his finest examples of art in metal and porcelain. It will, indeed, be a glorious exhibition. "But what is Manchester doing," we hear on all sides, "to find suitable accommodation for visitors?" Surely she is going to do something to her London railway station, without exception the foulest (we have no other word) railway station to be found in the three kingdoms. Water would do something for it, a little repaving would be a real benefit, but an entire reconstruction is what should be set about forthwith.

The week has produced a novel instance of the lengths to which literary criticism will run. We have had for at least a year a war of words between a Saturday print, most pertinaciously well informed about Pope, and an eminent bookseller in Bristol, famous for dragging old books and MSS. into daylight and cataloguing them in a way that both informs and amazes. Our Saturday contemporary accused the Bristol bookseller of not supporting a statement in his catalogue with evidence such as our contemporary deemed to be necessary. The bookseller (Mr. Kerslake) vindicated the efficiency of his evidence, and thus this little matter dropped. Then came the review of an advertisement made by our contemporary for the purpose of telling in advance all that he knew or thought he knew about Pope. Grave accusations were brought by our contemporary against the little nightingale of Twickenham; but the accusations, as Mr. Kerslake thought, and indeed many others think, were not supported by the evidence required for such assertions. Our contemporary did not produce his MSS.; and Mr. Kerslake, indignant, in defence of Pope, prints in his catalogue of this month several pages of small type, entitled "Pope Not Guilty of Forgery." We can recommend the paper to the perusal of all who are curious about Pope, or curious in any way about the quarrels of critics. There are some homethrusts in Mr. Kerslake's article, which our contemporary must reply to. Where are your authorities? Produce them. Percy publicly exhibited his "Black Book of Ballads." Mr. Collier has publicly exhibited his annotated folio Shakspeare. If our contemporary possesses what he states, or rather insinuates he possesses, the public production of the papers, before competent persons, is what is due to the memory of the poet, whose name is coupled by the critic and his accuser with an alleged literary forgery.

We understand, on good authority, that next week a portion of the magnificent bequest of the late Mr. Turner will be opened to the public at Marlborough House. We shall not fail to pay an early visit, and state our impressions. We have before us a list of these interesting works, comprising some of the greatest efforts of his pencil, in his different styles; among which we may mention—"The Storm," in his early manner; "Moonlight at Millbank," 1797; "Bligh Sands," 1815; "The Garden of the Hesperides;" "Bain," in his third manner; "Childe Harold—The Bridge of Sighs," in his later manner; and the fine view of "Greenwich," 1803.

**PRESENTATION OF THE LORD MAYOR ELECT TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR.**—On Monday last, according to custom, the Lord Mayor elect was presented to the Lord Chancellor for her Majesty's approval. The Lord Mayor elect was introduced to the Lord Chancellor at his mansion in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. The Recorder, in a brief address, set forth the services that the worthy Alderman had performed in his various offices of Common Councilman and Deputy of the Tower Ward, for which he was elected Alderman on the death of Alderman Lucas, as also his services as Magistrate of the city of London. The learned Recorder also entered into a brief statement of the success of the commercial pursuits of the Lord Mayor elect, which had raised him to the proud position of being chosen Lord Mayor of the first city of the world. The Lord Chancellor, in expressing on the part of her Majesty her approval of the choice of the Livery, congratulated the Lord Mayor elect on his elevation. The Lord Mayor elect, Recorder, Sheriffs, and other civic functionaries, then withdrew.

**SUPERSTITIOUS STUBBILITY.**—The *Univers* devotes a leading article of four columns to reflections on "contemporary necromancy." The article is made up of conversations carried on by means of spirit-rapping between the spiritualists of Munich and the souls of Socrates, St. Augustin, and others. Socrates appears to have expressed himself in very violent terms with reference to the Jesuits, whilst St. Augustin divulges the name of the reigning Sovereign (which the *Univers* prudently conceals) who is to overthrow the authority of the Pope.

The *Moniteur* publishes the text of a treaty of commerce between France and the Republic of Liberia.

## MUSIC.

COVENT GARDEN being no more, M. Jullien's annual series of concerts is given this season at Her Majesty's Theatre. His arrangement with Mr. Lumley, we understand, is similar to what it was with Mr. Gye. The lessee of the theatre takes the *entreprise* upon himself, paying M. Jullien (as we are informed) a thousand pounds for managing the concerts, which are to last a month. The house is fitted up very much as Covent Garden used to be. The pit and stage are transformed into a vast promenade, having the orchestra in the middle; a large balcony projects in front of the circle of boxes; there are new crimson draperies; and, the great centre chandelier being surrounded by four smaller ones, the house is in a blaze of light. The whole aspect of the place is gay and brilliant. The first concert was on Wednesday evening. It resembled in every respect the entertainments with which we have been so long familiar—in the plan and arrangements—in the contents of the programme—in the strength and quality of the mighty orchestra, and in the persons of its principal members—in the enormous influx of visitors, and in their way of conducting themselves. What may be called the classical portion of the concert consisted of orchestral pieces of the highest order, but which frequent repetition has rendered familiar even to a popular audience. These were Weber's overture to "Oberon," the slow movement of Mendelssohn's Italian symphony, and the scherzo of Beethoven's symphony in A; and to them we may add, as belonging to the same class, the selection of airs and concerted pieces from the "Trovatore," and the vocal performances of Miss Catherine Hayes. These last formed the chief attraction and the most remarkable feature of the concert. Miss Hayes has just returned to England, after an absence of several years, which she has passed in several remote regions of the globe—the East Indies, the greatest part of the American continent, and, lastly, our Australian colonies. She returns, we believe,

Loaded with wealth and honours bravely won;

and all who know her feel that she well deserves them. Nothing could exceed the warmth of her reception. When she was led by M. Jullien into the orchestra she was greeted with thunders of applause and acclamations prolonged for several minutes; and the enthusiasm of the audience was, if possible, heightened by her admirable performances. They consisted of the scena, "Ah, mon fils," from the "Prophète;" the air, "Come per me sereno," from the "Sonnam-bula;" and two pretty national ballads, the one Irish and the other Scotch. In all these various styles she was equally at home; and it appeared to us that, while her physical powers are undiminished, she has gained additional purity and finish of execution. In the course of the evening "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and "Partant pour la Syrie," were performed. They were received with loud cheers, of which the French air came in for its share, though the applause bestowed on it was mingled with some sounds of a different import. The densely-crowded assemblage, as usual on the first night of Jullien's concerts, was now and then very uproarious, and at one time seemed approaching to riot. But the admirable temper and forbearance of the police prevented any mischief. Notwithstanding these occasional outbreaks, the music was, on the whole, heard with attention, and applauded with discrimination.

THE DRURY LANE opera performances concluded, on Saturday evening, with the "Trovatore," in which Grisi, for the first time, appeared before the London public in the character of *Leonora*. Mario was the *Murio*; and Graziani, who is at present engaged at the Théâtre Italien, was brought from Paris for that one night, in order to perform the part of the *Comte de Luna*, in which he had appeared on the Parisian stage only two nights before. Madame Amadei, in the part of *Anna*, the gipsy, acted with intelligence and sang with considerable power. Thus cast, this beautiful opera was performed with greater effect than had ever been given to it in this country. It is very long since Grisi has appeared in a new part, but she seems to have felt that *Leonora* is worthy of her powers, and entirely suited to them. In the music of the part Verdi has surpassed himself; and the character is as full of passion, as tragic, and as deeply affecting as that of *Valentine* in the "Huguenots," the illustrious prima donna's dramatic and vocal mastery being. Supported by the superb acting and singing of Mario, she put forth all her incomparable powers; and the scenes between the lovers, with their mournful close, drew from the immense audience tears of sympathy as well as acclamations of pleasure. The undertaking, we understand, has been eminently successful, which, indeed, was apparent from the crowded state of the house every evening. And the result is, that another series is announced, to commence next week.

At the Concert in Exeter-hall on Monday the principal performers were the members of the Drury Lane Opera Company, namely, Grisi, Mario, M. and Madame Cassier, Madame Amadei, Lorini, Albicini, and Formés. The concert was of a popular character, and consisted chiefly of Italian vocal pieces well known to the musical public, but for the most part rendered interesting by beautiful performance. The entertainment, in short, was judiciously adapted to its purpose, and consequently proved entirely satisfactory to a crowded audience.

We alluded a fortnight ago to the feud which had arisen between the managers of the late Bradford Festival and Mrs. Sunderland, the eminent Yorkshire vocalist, and to the manner in which her cause had been taken up by her northern friends and admirers. This affair, trifling in itself, seems to have caused a mighty ferment among the sons of harmony in that musical district; and as the lady's partisans, in their zeal for her, have indulged in strong animadversions on her alleged unfair treatment by the committee of the Festival, we think it right to mention the grounds of the quarrel, which lie in a nutshell. The facts—as to which there is no dispute, the only difference being in the construction put upon them—are simply these:—Mrs. Sunderland was engaged to sing the solo in the new Psalm, composed by Mr. Jackson, with a promise that she should have another song, if possible, at one of the morning performances; and it was afterwards arranged that this other song should be, "If God be for us," in "The Messiah." Afterwards (according to an arrangement now generally adopted) it was thought expedient to leave out this song. This change was immediately communicated to Mrs. Sunderland, and she was requested to name another song for one of the morning performances; but she refused to name any other song, or even to sing at the Festival at all, unless she were allowed to sing "If God be for us." This happened a considerable time before the Festival, and there was plenty of time for her to make another choice; but she resisted all attempts at persuasion, and persisted in saying that she would either sing that song or nothing. She did not sing at all; and loud complaints were made by herself and her friends of unfair and insulting treatment, preference of foreigners, and so forth. The absurdity of these complaints is clear from the mere facts, without any comment whatever. The nicest professional susceptibility need not have been hurt by the request made to Mrs. Sunderland. In the arrangements of every extensive musical performance changes are rendered necessary, and the most eminent performers agree to them without ever dreaming of taking umbrage. Mrs. Sunderland is an artist of merit, and we regret the course into which she has been led by hot-headed friends. The Festival committee have done her no harm; but she has done no small harm to herself.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

DRURY LANE.—The dramatic season commenced on Monday, it being understood that on next Monday the Opera returns for six nights longer. Mr. Charles Mathews appeared in the character of *Marplot*, and bustled through it with blended vivacity and elegance. Mrs. Centlivre's style of comedy is, indeed, exactly suitable to this light and brilliant performer;—its gaiety and precipitance are altogether in harmony with the touch-and-go rapidity of Mr. Mathews's general manner. The comedy was, on the whole, well performed. It was followed by the vaudeville of "Cool as a Cucumber," in which Mr. Mathews enacted *Vanoppe* with his usual tact. The actor's reception was enthusiastic.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday the noble tragedy of "Julius Cæsar" was reproduced, to a remarkably crowded house. To say that the play was strongly cast conveys the highest commendation that can be bestowed on the performance; for justice cannot, in the remotest degree, be done to this fine classical drama without a number of good performers. The *Brutus* of Mr. Phelps has long commanded judicious admiration by the repose so carefully preserved throughout. Mr. Marten, as *Cæsar*, assisted his impersonation by an admirable

make up, and pronounced the great speeches of the character with elocutionary skill. Mr. Robinson, in *Mark Antony*, showed a mastery in declamation which surprised the audience into a triumphant recall of the actor; and Mr. Day, in *Lucas*, was capital. The success of this revival must be accepted as a proof of the existing strength of the company.

ADELPHI.—The return to the stage of Madame Celeste is always an event at this theatre, and the immortal "Green Bushes" generally serves for the vehicle of her appearance. Her *Miami*, on Monday, was as powerful and effective as ever. Mr. Leigh Murray, after a twelvemonth's absence, also returned to the scene of his former labours. A new piece was provided for the occasion, entitled "A Border Marriage"—it is in one act, and is founded on the Scotch matrimonial law, by which a signed contract is made a sufficient nuptial celebration. The lady *Willoughby* (Miss Wyndham) ventures into Raven's Hill Castle to complain of the devastation made among her poultry by the cook (Mr. Wright) of the penniless cavaliers tenantry the building, and in want of a dinner. She is treated with courtesy, but detained, and compelled to sign a marriage bond with *Sir Walter Rabun* (Mr. Leigh Murray). The lady first treats the matter as a jest, but, finding it earnest, determines to contest it with her captors; and, having had some experience of military stratagems at the battle of Worcester with her former husband, turns the tables upon them, and makes them prisoners in their own castle to her and the servants whom she has bribed. She wounds *Sir Walter* in the hand; but, after fighting with, takes an interest in him; and, on being repossessed of the marriage contract, freely elects him as her husband. Miss Wyndham was charmingly dressed, and played with great spirit; Mr. Leigh Murray looked the Cavalier of the period; and Mr. Wright was irresistibly comic. The piece was a perfect success.

CITY OF LONDON.—Miss Vandenhoff appeared on Monday, in her own play of "Woman's Heart," and was well received in the interesting character of its blind heroine, whose gentle love-story awakened evident sympathy in a numerous audience. The dialogue of this drama is highly refined and poetic, and the topic that relates to the aspirations and infirmities of artistic genius requires intellectual appreciation. The contest between Birth and Merit is strongly pronounced in some of the scenes, and appealed with certain effect to the understanding of the greater number. On Wednesday "Romeo and Juliet" was performed. Mr. Vandenhoff enacted *Mercutio* with those fine points of the Kemble school that at once enhance the wit and the dignity of the impersonation. We trust that the example of polished acting like this will conduce to the instruction of the spectators in taste and true art.

## IS LAW FOR CATS LAW FOR DOGS?

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

ASSUMING the accuracy of a report in last Saturday's *Times* of a case of wanton cruelty to a cat adjudicated upon at the Mansion House the preceding day—and a more wanton act of savage barbarity I think all who will take the trouble to turn to the details of that report will confess they have seldom met with—permit me, in the name and interest of humanity, emphatically to protest against the mischievous and unsound doctrine (as it seems to me) apparently most distinctly laid down and sanctioned from the Bench during the progress of the case—viz., that it is the circumstance of publicity attending such an act of monstrous cruelty as that under investigation, and not, therefore, the act of cruelty itself, that, in a great measure at least, constitutes the offence of which the law takes cognizance.

In the case in question, it will be seen that the defendant at once admitted the charge—that of wantonly cutting off a cat's ears with a pair of scissors—and after coolly eliciting on cross-examination, by way of extenuation, it would seem, that it had "always been his habit to do so," contented himself with simply denying that there was any cruelty in the practice; observing, in conclusion, "we are allowed to cut the ears off young dogs—why shouldn't we be allowed to cut the ears off young cats?"

Passing by the very obvious answer which common sense, reason, and humanity would, it seems to me, at once dictate to such an inquiry, permit me to call attention to the actual reply it is said to have elicited:—

"The practice of cutting off the ears of dogs, which we know exists," the Lord Mayor is reported to say, "is a practice resorted to in private. No public scandal arises from it; and we have no reason to suppose that the greatest humanity is not exercised in the operation. But to inflict unnecessary pain upon an animal before the public is calculated to do great evil, and is therefore treated with severity," &c.

Now, with all respect and deference to the worthy civic chief magistrate's opinion, I do most humbly submit that the circumstance of publicity in an offence of this description is, and ought to be, a consideration wholly and entirely beside the question, and one, moreover, the introduction of which is calculated to very seriously mislead the mass of the public, who are comparatively ignorant and uninformed on matters of feeling, especially and therefore incapable of forming a correct opinion for determining on the subject. Any more direct sanction—nay incitement and encouragement almost—to acts of concealed ferocity and cruelty in private than such remarks are unintentionally I am sure calculated to convey I can indeed hardly imagine.

Simply, on the contrary, it can scarcely be too strongly or frequently impressed upon every magisterial bench in town or country, that every unnecessary and wanton act of cruelty whether committed in public or private, will, when detected, be invariably visited with the most rigorous punishment. Whether the practice of cutting off the ears of young dogs be a practice really warranted by necessity, and in conformity with the plain dictates of common humanity, I will not now venture to offer an opinion, but let us, at least, hope that Mr. Caudie's celebrated perverse lecture retort and dogma, "humanity to cats is one thing, to dogs quite another," may not soon again meet with a formal judicial sanction and approval even at the Mansion House.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

ATHLETIC Club, 29th October.

F. KYLEN LENTHALL.

AT TEN LEAVES. Original Poems. By JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE. The author of this volume is one of those brave men who fight the battle of life with moral heroism. Poverty has not prompted him to mutiny against the dispensations of Providence, or rebel against the laws of his country. His father was the son of a reed-maker for weavers, and the demands on his scanty wages to maintain a large family did not enable him to educate his children; but John Critchley gained some slight knowledge of reading and writing in the Sabbath-school of a Baptist chapel. At the early age of nine he was put to his father's trade, at which he toiled from fourteen to sixteen hours per day. He, however, contrived to read a few books, and when a copy of Lord Byron's works fell into his hands, the stronger chords of his nature were touched, and he became a votary of the Muses. His earliest productions were favourably noticed by Mr. John Harland, of the *Manchester Guardian*, and it is pleasing to record that the poet was grateful to his friendly critic, and publicly acknowledged his obligation. However, Mr. Prince has not met with that success which he deserves. In the preface to the Miscellaneous Poems now before us he says "they have been published in the hope that they may afford him some means of gaining a humble livelihood. His own trade, that of reed-making, always uncertain and fluctuating, has latterly been much depressed, and is not at all to be depended upon. These are his chief motives for publication." To this appeal we trust there may be a liberal response, for in this instance patronage will be worthily bestowed. It falls to the lot of few to reach the summit of Parnassus, and Mr. Prince does not put forth such lofty pretensions; but he shines with no dim light among minor luminaries. His versification is smooth, his diction choice, and his taste has been cultivated by a disciplined judgment. His poems are didactic in character, and breathe throughout a moral and religious tone. Parents may safely place them in the hands of their children. As a specimen of his style we quote a stanza from "The Household Darling":—

Little Ella moveth lightly, | Like a breeze upon the meadows,  
Like a graceful fawn at play | All besprent with early flowers;  
Like a brooklet running brightly | Like a bird 'mid sylvan shadows  
In the genial smile of May | In the golden summer hours.

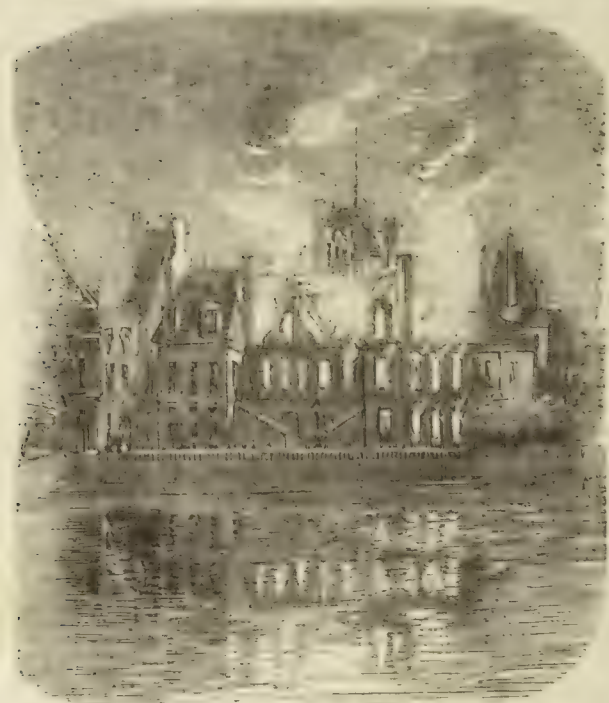
"Look Up," in spirited verse, teaches a noble lesson of fortitude under difficulties; and, considering the hardships Mr. Prince has undergone, it evidently comes from the heart. "Nothing is Lost" is of a philosophic cast, denouncing the silly and withering doctrine of annihilation, and showing that decay is the precursor to reproduction. As examples of his pious mood of mind, we may refer to "Saint Christopher," "Forgiveness," and the "Harvest Hymn." To the generous and benevolent, who may be disposed to assist and encourage a self-taught man in his hour of adversity, we may state that the volume is published at Hyde, Cheshire, and, according to the titlepage, may be had of the author.



## FIRE AT FONTAINEBLEAU

(From a Correspondent.)

HAVING witnessed the fire which occurred on Friday evening (last week) at the fine old château of François I. at Fontainebleau, and feeling the great historical interest of the place, I sketched the conflagration. The sketch was made from the long avenue in the English Gardens. The part destroyed is the right wing of the Cour de Fontaine, which closely abuts on the Etang, the Avenue Maintenon, the Porte Douce; also the Galerie de François I., and the magnificent Salle des Fêtes—the latter of which would soon have fallen a prey to the



FIRE IN THE CHATEAU OF FRANCIS I., AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

flames had there been any wind blowing; fortunately, the air was calm, and plenty of assistance and water was at hand; and, by great activity, all that could be done to cut off communication was quickly adopted by the military.

All persons—men, women, children, priests even—were enthusiastic in their endeavours to give assistance by forming lines to convey water to the engines, and at the end of about three hours all danger was over. The cause of the fire is entirely unknown.

I should add that the wing burned was formerly the Salle des Spectacles, and was only used as offices.

## THE HUME MONUMENT.

CHANCING a short while ago to pay a visit to the beautiful cemetery of Kensal-green we came to the newly-constructed tomb which marks the resting-place of that faithful and long-trying politician Joseph Hume. The grave is situated at a short distance from the sumptuous monument erected to the memory of the Princess Sophia, and the more



MONUMENT TO MR. JOSEPH HUME, M.P., IN THE CEMETERY AT KENSAL-GREEN.

quaint memorial of the Duke of Sussex. Mr. Hume's tomb is granite; massive, and simple in form; and is, we think, most appropriate to the occasion. The inscription on the top of the covering is—

"Sacred to the memory of JOSEPH HUME, Esq., Member of Parliament for nearly forty years. Born at Montrose, June 22nd, 1777; died at Somerton, Norfolk, Feb. 20th, 1855, in the 79th year of his age.

Below—

"Keep innocency, and take heed unto the thing that is right, for that shall bring a man peace at the last."—Psalms xxxvii., v. 38.

A visit to Kensal-green is interesting—so many new tombs having been lately erected there to the memory of eminent men and women of our own time.

## SEBASTOPOL MEMORIAL.

IN one of the large rooms appropriated to the meeting of the British Association in Cheltenham College, in August last, there was exhibited a monumental design, in bas-relief, five feet by four feet, in memory of four youthful officers who were educated at this College, and who fell at Sebastopol during the late war. Their respective names are Carter, Every, Somerville, and Wilmer.

The design is by Mr. William Riviere. It excited considerable interest at the meeting, and was recommended by the highest authority at Cheltenham College to be transferred to marble, and to be placed in the new Chapel as an appropriate memorial of an event of national and historic interest in connection with the College; and we are bound to add that Mr. Riviere has succeeded in preserving the classic style of Flaxman, with the feeling which the subject naturally called for, as most appropriate to the Collegiate Institution.

BRUMMAGEM COIN IN PERSIA.—The Russian Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Persia, M. Anitschow, had reported to the authorities at Tiflis that a very large amount of counterfeit Russian gold and silver coins, in half imperials and silver roubles, was in circulation in Persia. The impression and weight are so exact that they are not to be distinguished from the real coinage in appearance, and are only discovered by the sound to be false. They are brought from Teheran, and introduced there from India; in consequence of which, and the masterly manner of the execution of this coinage, it is supposed they are of English fabrication.



THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, THE VERY REV. DR. RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

## THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

THE REV. RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, who has been nominated by Lord Palmerston to the Deanery of Westminster, is the second son of Richard Trench, Esq., brother of the first Lord Ashtown, in the Irish Peerage, by Melesina Chenevix, grand-daughter of Dr. Richard Chenevix, Bishop of Waterford. He was born on the 9th September, 1807, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge—without, however, obtaining classical or mathematical honours. After leaving Cambridge he was ordained, and was appointed to the Curacy of Curdridge, in the diocese of Winchester, which he shortly after resigned, and became Curate to the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce (now Bishop of Oxford), Vicar of Alverstoke. In 1845, when Mr. Wilberforce was preferred to the Deanery of Westminster, Lord Ashburton presented Mr. Trench to the Rectory of Itchen Stoke, a benefice which he held up to the present time. When Mr. Wilberforce was raised to the Bishopric of Oxford he appointed Mr. Trench his Examining Chaplain; in 1845 and 1846 he

was Hulsean Preacher at Cambridge, and in 1847 he became Theological Professor and Examiner at King's College, London. He was married, in 1832, to his cousin, the Hon. Frances Mary Trench, sister of the present Lord Ashtown, by whom he has a family of six sons and five daughters.

The Rev. Mr. Trench was a candidate for the office of Proctor in convocation for the Archdeaconry of Winchester; but he was defeated on a poll, the Evangelical party succeeding in returning their nominee, the Rev. J. Haygarth, M.A., Rector of Upham.

The new Dean is the author of several works, which have commanded extensive sale. They are as follow:—"Notes on the Parables" (sixth edition), "Notes on the Miracles" (fifth edition), "English, Past and Present" (third edition), "On the Lessons in Proverbs" (third edition), "Study of Words" (seventh edition), "Hulsean Lectures," "Sermon on the Mount," "St. Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture," "Star of the Wise Men," "Sacred Latin Poetry," "Synonyms of the New Testament," "Justin Martyr and other Poems," "Poems from Eastern Sources, Genoveva, &c.," "Elegiac Poems," &c.



MEMORIAL TO YOUNG OFFICERS EDUCATED AT CHELTENHAM COLLEGE, WHO FELL AT SEBASTOPOL,





ONE OF THE PICTURES LATELY STOLEN FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE EARL OF SUFFOLK.—"LE RABOTEUR," PAINTED BY ANNIBALE CARACCI.

#### "LE RABOTEUR," PAINTED BY A. CARACCI.

THE recent daring and unexampled burglary perpetrated, early on the morning of the 11th of last month, at Charlton Park, near Malmesbury, the seat of the Earl of Suffolk, has excited a more than usual degree of interest amongst the police authorities, and has been, as might be supposed, the general topic of conversation in the world of art. The abstraction of paintings well known to every connoisseur and picture-dealer in the kingdom—and, we may add, more especially in one instance, of European celebrity—is unique in the records of robbery. How such booty can be disposed of surpasses our comprehension. Few would venture to purchase property so easily reclaimable; fewer still would dare to exhibit a painting the great value of which consists in its authenticity as the original. We may observe, as a refinement in crime, that while silver candlesticks and gold seals were rejected as rubbish, treasures which the ordinary burglar would not even have noticed were in this case the sole objects of the adventure. Sooner or later the culprits, and, above all, the miscreant who plotted the plan, will, we are persuaded, be detected and punished.

The painting of which we have given a woodcut is known as "Le

Raboteur." It is the work of Annibale Caracci, and was purchased, at the sale of the Orleans Collection, by the grandfather of the present Earl of Suffolk. The characters of the parties in this celebrated picture are admirably portrayed: Joseph diligently occupied at his calling; the Saviour assisting; the Virgin, sitting at the door of their cottage, engaged in needlework, but, at the same time (her countenance beaming with the sweetest expression and simplicity), looking up for the instant, and apparently deeply meditating on all that had fallen from the Saviour's lips. There is a grave tone of colouring pervading the whole, with few lights, and those artistically distributed, blended together, and contrasted. It is, in short, a first-rate work, and worthy of the reputation of the great master.

The rest of the stolen paintings, nine in number, are:—"The Virgin and Child," by Leonardo da Vinci. This picture was brought to England from Italy during the period of the French occupation. A copy of it, in the possession of the Prince of Wagram, at Munich, was engraved by an Italian artist. Two small landscapes by Gaspar Poussin. These came out of the Colonna Gallery. "The Virgin and Child," and "Joseph and Elizabeth," by Procaccini, from the collection of the Duke of Mantua, and sold to Charles I. "A View of Tivoli," by Gaspar Poussin. A Nativity, by Guido. This, we believe, was pur-

chased from the collection of Sir Joshua Reynolds. There is a duplicate in the possession of the Marquis of Westminster. The form of this picture is octagonal. "Head of Our Saviour," by Guido—oval. Sea Piece—view from the shore—a calm, by Vandervelde. This came from the Choiseul Collection, and was engraved for the Choiseul Gallery, published in 1771. It has the initials W.V.V., and the date 1661. It is highly spoken of in Smith's catalogue, page 321. "Interior of a Dutch Town," by Van der Heyden.

#### THE WINNER OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, 1856.

"MALACCA" is a hard, rich bay horse, with black legs, and two white heels behind: sire, Ratan; dam, Alice. He is a hunter-like looking nag, standing about fifteen by three—has a rather plain, but not bad, head, strong neck, very deep shoulders and girth, light body, good back, hips a little wide, long quarters, rising on the rump, with a good bang tail, well developed thighs, hocks and knees with plenty of bone—showing good length, but not much quality.



"MALACCA," THE WINNER OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, 1856.



## THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

ALDERMAN THOMAS QUESTED FINNIS, the new Lord Mayor, on Monday passed through the first form of his official recognition, by being presented to the Lord Chancellor for the purpose of receiving the Queen's formal approbation of the appointment. The ceremony took place at the private mansion of Lord Cranworth, in Upper Brook-street, Cavendish-square. A deputation of City officials having obtained an audience, the Recorder introduced Alderman Finnis as the Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The Recorder followed up the introduction by detailing at some length the antecedents of the worthy Alderman; and warmly touched upon his services to the city of London while filling the successive offices which led to the civic chair.

The Lord Chancellor congratulated the Lord Mayor elect upon his elevation; and intimated that he was authorised by the Queen to say that the choice of the citizens had met the lively approval of her Majesty.

Alderman Finnis is little known to the political world. He has moved almost exclusively in mercantile affairs; has the reputation of being a singularly energetic business man; and a term of office may be anticipated as at least remarkable for skill, sagacity, and judgment. He is the head of the well-known firm of Finnis and Fisher, provision merchants, of Great Tower-street. Mr. Finnis early distinguished himself by his attention to City affairs; and in 1839 was elected to the Common Council. He next acted as Deputy of his ward; and, when a vacancy occurred in the Court of Aldermen, by the death of Alderman Lucas, he was appointed without opposition. The newly-elected Alderman was not long in attaining an office requiring the full exercise of his ability and energetic disposition. In the same year (1848) he was appointed Sheriff of London and Middlesex. From that time to September last, when the worthy Alderman was almost unanimously chosen to fill the civic chair for the year ensuing, he has unceasingly devoted himself to the business of the City and to the judicial functions belonging to the office of Alderman. On the bench Alderman Finnis displays readiness of judgment, a quickness of perception, a thoroughly genial disposition, and a desire to temper justice with mercy.

Out of the civic circle Alderman Finnis is known as a man of great energy in the pursuit of mercantile affairs. Originally he was intended for the Navy, in which profession several of his family had distinguished themselves. The untimely death of his brother in the action between the British and American squadrons on Lake Erie, together with the decease of another relative in the Indian service, had the effect of turning Mr. Finnis's views in another direction. Besides establishing himself as one of the princely merchants of the City, he has thrown his influence and counsel into enterprises in far distant lands. The earliest expeditions, both mercantile and scientific, to the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, are due to the exertions of Mr. Alderman Finnis. It was under his advice that the examination of those interesting countries was undertaken by his nephew, Capt. H. B. Lynch, C.B.; and it is a fact worthy of record that the very last of the long-buried sculptures lately brought to light was sent as a mark of esteem to Mr. Alderman Finnis, in one of his own vessels, then trading between the Thames and the Euphrates.

The portrait engraved on page 476 is taken from a superb photograph by Mr. Mayall, of Argyll-place, Regent-street, who has lately taken a series of photographs of civic dignitaries.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**MANSION-HOUSE.**—The Lord Mayor entertained a party of private friends at dinner, at the Mansion-house, on Wednesday last. Among the guests were Sir J. Emerson Tennent, Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., Mr. W. Tite, M.P., Baron Marchetti, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. William Cunningham, Mr. Woodgate, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Mr. Leary, Mr. Albert Smith, Dr. Walker Lewis, Mr. Gooch, Mr. Panizzi, Rev. Mr. Bennett, Rev. Dr. Mortimer (Chaplain to the Lord Mayor), &c.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The council's first session for the academic year was held on Saturday last. A vote of thanks was then passed to John Hilbert, Esq., of Braywick-lodge, near Maidenhead, for his donation of 100*l.*, lately presented to the hospital, the third of the same amount within twelve months, and making, with former gifts, 300*l.* The council received the report of the examiners for the Andrew's Scholarships for the best proficients in Latin, Greek, mathematics, and natural philosophy, recommending Mr. Joseph Maurice Solomon for the first and Mr. Percy Greg for the second scholarship; and commending the examination passed by Mr. Alexander Waugh Young. A letter from Mr. Greg, intimating that he could not hold the second scholarship, was read. The first scholarship (100*l.*) was awarded to Mr. Joseph Maurice Solomon; the second (50*l.*) to Mr. Alexander Waugh Young. The examiners for the council, besides the Professors of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, were Mr. Robert Baldwin Hayward, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Vice-Principal of University College, Durham, for mathematics; and for classics, Mr. John C. Addy, Scott, A.M., Fellow of University College, London.

**PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.**—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the committee of management, and others interested in the welfare of this excellent society, was held at the London Tavern for general business. The report of the past year's operations stated that, in common with all other charities, the society had felt the pressure of the times and their effects. Fresh efforts therefore became necessary; and the committee endeavoured to call the especial attention of the younger members of the trade to the society, as the calls upon its funds will gradually but certainly increase, as the alterations recently made for the benefit of the recipients of the society's bounty come more fully into operation. One of these regulations, which has already come into operation, being that the widows of pensioners, if seventy years of age, are entitled to a pension of 5*l.*, without election, three of whom are now receiving the benefits thereof. The society has been benefited by the receipt of 50*l.* less the legacy duty, bequeathed by the late Mrs. McArthur. The amount paid to pensioners during the past year was upwards of 600*l.* At the date of last year the society was in possession of 4697*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and 754*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* Reduced Three per Cent Stock; showing an addition during the year to the funded property of 150*l.* The report, in conclusion, stated that the committee have full reliance upon the trade and the public generally, to enable them to carry out, to the fullest extent, the excellent and praiseworthy objects of the Printers' Pension Society—the relief of aged and infirm printers and their widows.

**PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.**—At the meeting, on Thursday, of the Royal National Life-boat Institution—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair—a reward of 6*l.* was voted to the crew of the life-boat of the society stationed at Berwick, for putting off in her and saving the crew of six men of the Norwegian galliot *Providence*, which, sailing a heavy gale of wind, was recently stranded near Berwick. The service was well performed, and the life-boat reported to have behaved excellently well on the occasion. The life-boat of the institution placed at Cultercraigs, on the Northumberland coast, had also recently rendered valuable assistance to two fishing-vessels which, during a heavy gale of wind, had got foul of each other. Nineteen fishermen volunteered their services to go off in her to rescue their fellow-fishermen's lives and property. The silver medal of the institution was also voted to Donald Thomson, for his gallant services in putting off with four others in a boat, and rescuing, at considerable risk of life, two out of six persons from the Russian brig *Adri*, which was driven off Ham, near Thurso, dismasted and waterlogged. Thomson and his crew had also received a reward from the Board of Trade. The thanks of the institution were likewise voted to Mr. Arthur James, chief officer of the Coastguard, and a reward of 3*l.* 10*s.* to five Coastguardmen of Five-mile Point, Arklow, for his services in rescuing with the Manby apparatus the crew of five men of the brig *Pelican*, of Drogheda, which during a gale of wind was wrecked near that station on the night of the 1st ult. It was announced that the late Capt. Fitzgerald, R.N., who was a vice-president of the institution, had left it a legacy of 10,000*l.* It is impossible to calculate the benefit that the cause of humanity will derive from this opportune accession to the funds of this society. The cost of a life-boat establishment, including life-boat house and transporting-carriage, averages 500*l.* In a report, read by the inspector of life-boats of the institution, it was stated that, in Ireland, with an extent of coast of 1400 miles, there are only three life-boats in an efficient state, and those belong to this institution. The society, however, decided on Thursday to station, at the earliest opportunity, life-boats at Wicklow, Arklow, Cahore, Rosslare, Kilmore, Youghal, and Ballycotton. In Scotland, with an extent of coast of 1100 miles, there are only two or three life-boats. Surely such a state of things is not creditable to the Scotch people.

**WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.**—At a meeting of the Common Council on Thursday, October 30th, the use of Guildhall, with all the splendid fittings intact used on Lord Mayor's Day, was granted for the purpose of holding a grand ball in aid of the funds of this charity. The ball is fixed for Monday, Nov. 17.

**THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE CASE.**—A considerable number of parties interested in the decision in this case—Westerton v. Liddell—which has been so long before the ecclesiastical courts, attended Doctors' Commons on Tuesday in expectation that judgment would be delivered. They were, however, disappointed. No day has yet been fixed by Sir John Pearson for pronouncing the decision of the Court.

**BARON WATSON.**—We have much pleasure in stating that the arrangements regarding the vacant judicial offices have been so far concluded, that Mr. Watson has been appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Baron Platt. We believe that nothing has been decided respecting the changes consequent upon the death of Sir John Jervis, and the various rumours regarding the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas consequently rest at present upon no good foundation. We publish in another column an address from Mr. Edwin James to the electors of Hull, in anticipation of the vacancy arising from Mr. Watson's elevation to the Bench.—*Globe*.

**GENERAL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—A meeting of the above society was held at the offices in Sackville-street, Piccadilly, for general business, on Wednesday. The report of the tenth year of the society's existence was highly satisfactory, its merits having been acknowledged by the patronage and support of her Majesty and Prince Albert, together with a large number of the nobility and gentry, and also most extensively supported by those for whose benefit it was founded. The total amount of subscriptions received since the society's formation has been between 12,000*l.* and 13,000*l.* Of this amount 9146*l.* has been subscribed by domestic servants, and 3280*l.* by masters and mistresses. The committee of management is composed of masters, and of those who have been, and of those who still are, servants. There are now twenty-nine permanent pensioners on the funds, who are receiving from 15*l.* to 20*l.* each per annum. During the past year temporary assistance has been given in several cases of urgent distress. There are at present upwards of 7000 members, and a permanent fund of 10,000*l.* The qualification for membership is the annual payment of from 3*s.* to 10*s.*, according to age.

**OPENING THE ATHENEUM CLUB.**—The committee of the Atheneum Club, Pall-mall, which has been closed for some time, for re-decoration and repair, has decided that the building shall be reopened to the members on Monday next, at nine o'clock.

**A GLASS ROOF FOR THE POST-OFFICE.**—On Wednesday last a massive scaffolding was raised in the vestibule of the Post-office, to remove the present roof, and replace it with one of glass, similar to the Crystal Palace. Other important alterations are in progress to remove the entire receiving department to the south wing.

**REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.**—There was a general reduction of one halfpenny in the price of the 4*lb.* loaf of bread in the districts south of the Thames, and the eastern parts of the metropolis on Tuesday last—the charge now being 7*d.* household, and 8*d.* for the best bread—some bakers selling at 6*d.* the 4*lb.* loaf, weighed on delivery. In the northern districts the reduction was only partial; whilst in the central and western parts of London bakers maintained the previous rates.

**THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.**—It is stated that, in pursuance of arrangements previously made by the official manager, the ship *Hornet*, from Calcutta, 1200 tons burden, belonging to Mr. Humphrey Brown, M.P., and mortgaged to the Royal British Bank, was seized upon her arrival at Deal, on Saturday. She is now lying in the Victoria Dock, under the care of Messrs. Bennett and Aspinwall, the brokers acting for the official manager. The value of the ship and freight is estimated at not less than 20,000*l.*, and the proceeds will be applied in reduction of the amount due by Mr. Humphrey Brown to the bank. The claims of about 1000 creditors, amounting in the aggregate to 120,000*l.*, were proved on Saturday by the official manager, at the chambers of Vice-Chancellor Henderson, and it is expected that at the end of the present month the claims sent in up to Saturday will have been examined and proved, and on the completion of the proofs the official manager proposes applying to the Court for liberty to pay a dividend of 5*s.* in the pound.

An interesting mechanical operation has been lately performed at the Imperial Dockyard at Cherbourg, in the hauling up of a line-of-battle ship, under a building shed, upon an ordinary launching cradle and way. It was performed with the assistance of six capstans, manned by about 700 men, and occupied nearly seven hours.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week there was considerable firmness in the market for English securities, and prices were steady on the advance. Since then, however, the market has been dull and drooping, whilst numerous "bear" operations have tended to shake confidence as respects the future. We may observe, however, that the market, on the whole, is by no means unhealthy; but the late pressure for money, which has resulted in numerous sales of the Unfunded Debt, has led to a decline in the value of Exchequer bills. The 4th of the month passed off extremely well, and the number of protested bills was unusually small. This is certainly a favourable feature. In reference to the supply of money for discount purposes, it is obvious that there is no actual scarcity; but the refusal on the part of the Directors of the Bank of England to make any advances on stock has compelled the jobbers to apply for means chiefly in Lombard-street. There has been, nevertheless, less difficulty in obtaining advances upon first-class security than last week; and in some instances the rates have been rather easier. Paper having sixty days to run has been taken by the bill-brokers at 5*½* to 6; and four months' bills have been done at 6*½* per cent.

Very little gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, but there are still buyers of that commodity on French account. Nearly the whole of the imports have been sent away, together with 607,916*l.*—500,000*l.* being silver—to India and China. The bullion arrivals have amounted to nearly 400,000*l.*, including 70,000*l.* in silver from France, Belgium, &c., and 177,000*l.* from Mexico. The stock of bullion in the Bank is now about 5,500,000*l.*

The position of the Money Market in Paris has undergone very little change. It is stated that the stock of gold in the Bank of France has rather increased of late.

On Monday the Consol Market was active, and prices were steadily on the advance.—Bank Stock was 214 and 215; the Three per Cent Reduced were 92½ to 93; Consols for Transfer, 92½ to 93; Ditto for Account, 92½ to 93; New Three per Cent, 92½ to 93; Long Annuities, 1885, 17½; India Bonds, 18 to 4*s.* prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 5*s.* prem.; Exchequer Loans, 92½; Ditto, 1859, 93½. Tuesday's business was somewhat restricted, on easier terms.—Bank Stock, 212½ to 214; Three per Cent Reduced, 92½ to 93; Consols for Money, 93½ and 92½; Ditto, for Account, 92½ to 93; New Three per Cent, 92½ to 93; Long Annuities, 1880, 2 13-16 to 15-16; Ditto, 1859, 2 11-16; Five per Cent Annuities, 114; India Bonds, 4*s.* prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 5*s.* prem.; Ditto Bonds, 93½. The fluctuations in prices on the following day were not extensive, and the business passing in most securities was limited.—Bank Stock, 212½ to 214; Reduced Three per Cent, 93½ to 93; Consols, 92½ to 93; New Three per Cent, 92½ to 93; New Two-and-a-half per Cent, 77; Long Annuities, 1880, 2 15-16 to 16; Ditto, 1859, 23; India Bonds, 2*s.* dis. to 4*s.* 11-16; Exchequer Bonds, 93½. On Thursday the Consol Market was inactive, but prices recovered towards the close of business.—The Three per Cent Reduced were 92½ to 93 for Money, and 93½ for Time. The Reduced were done at 91½ to 92; and the New Three per Cent, 92 to 92½. Bank Stock was 214; Exchequer Bills were 2*s.* dis. to 2*s.* 2*s.* prem.; Ditto Bonds, 94; Long Annuities, 1880, 2 13-16.

Nearly all Foreign Securities have advanced in price, and more business has been transacted in them than for some time previously.—Brazilian Five per Cent has marked 100; Ditto, New Four-and-a-half per Cent, 92½; Grenada New Active, 23½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 86; Mexican Three per Cent, 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cent, 77½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 82½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cent, 93½; Spanish Three per Cent, 42; Ditto, New, Deferred, 44; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, not funded, 53 per cent; Turkish Six per Cent, 91½; Ditto, Four per Cent, 100½; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cent, 95½ ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent, 64½; Dutch Four per Cent, 95½; French Rentes Three per Cent, 67½ 50c.

As Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been very firm in price. The Chartered Bank of Asia is being dissolved; but the shareholders will receive back the whole amount of their shares, together with 2*s.* 6*d.* upon each share.

The following are the leading quotations for the week:—Bank of Egypt, 15½; British North American, 67½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; London and County, 20½; London and Westminster, 50½; Oriental, 34½; Union of Australia, 64½; and Union of London, 25½.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have been rather active. Australian Agricultural have been done at 26½; Canada Government Six per Cent, 113½; Crystal Palace, 2; London General Omnibus Company, 34½; Mexican and South American, 3; National Discount Company, New Shares, 18; North of Europe Steam, 14½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 23; 10-minister and Oriental Steam, 69½; Ditto, New, 14½; Victoria Dock, New, 11½; London Docks, 105½. East London Waterworks Shares have been 119; Kent Dock, 80; Grand Junction, New, 33; Lambeth, 95; West Middlesex, 101; Hungerford-bridge, 5; Waterloo, New Annuities of 7½, 26½; Vauxhall, 20½.

There has been an average business passing in the Railway Share Market, and prices have ruled firm. The "calls" for the present month are only 350,500*l.* During the eleven months they have amounted to 11,240,133*l.* The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Caledonian, 55½; Chester and Holyhead, 36½; East Anglian, 17½; Eastern Counties, 93; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 55; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 93; Great Northern, 93; Ditto, A Stock, 84; Ditto, B Stock, 125½; Great Western, 63½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 94½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and Brighton, 107½; London and North-Western, 103½; London and South-Western, 105; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34½; Midland, 79½; North British, 37; North-Eastern, Berwick, 81½; Ditto York, 59; North Staffordshire, 12; Shropshire Union, 47; South-Eastern, 70½.

**LOANS LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—London and Greenwich, Preference, 23½; London, Tisbury, and Southend, 110; Newmarket, par.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Caledonian, 96; Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 124; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 76; Great Northern Four-and-a-half per Cent, 104; London and Brighton, No. 4, 117; London and North-Western (Coventry and Nuneaton), 110; London and South-Western, 156½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 51; North-Eastern, Berwick, 1½ dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 107½.

**FOREIGN.**—Buffalo and Lake Huron, 11; Ceylon, B. Shares, 2½; Eastern of France, 33½; East Indian, A and B, 23½; Ditto, Extension, 12; Geelong and Melbourne, 23½, ex interest; Grand Trunk of Canada, 11½; Great Central of France, 22; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Ditto, New, 5½; Great Luxembourg Shares, 4½; Great Western of Canada, 24½; Ditto, New, 10½; Lombardo-Venetian, 93; Madras, 21½; Great Northern of France, 36½; Paris and Lyons, 49½.

Mining Shares have been flat. On Thursday Brazilian Imperial were done at 2; and United Mexican, 3½.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE, Nov. 3.**—Although the supply of English wheat in to-day's market was very moderate, we had a dull sale for all kinds, and prices were nominally 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter lower than on the day previous. The show of foreign wheat was by no means extensive. Millers, however, purchased with extreme caution; nevertheless, importers generally were firm in their demands. Floating cargoes were sold at very full prices. Fine barley was scarce, and quite as dear as last week, but inferior kinds moved off slowly, and the current had a downward tendency. We had a slow inquiry for malt, at barely late rates. The oat trade was dull, and the quotations had a downward tendency. Beans, peas, and four—the receipts of which were only moderate—were firm, at full prices.

Nov. 5.—The supplies of most articles of grain here to-day were but moderate, yet the trade generally was in a sluggish state, at Monday's current rates.  
*Wheat.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*; ditto, white, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*; rye, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; grinding barley, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; malting ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d.*; brown ditto, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*; Kingston and Ware, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d.*; Chevalier, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d.*; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; potato ditto, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; Youghal and Cork, black, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; white, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; ticks, beans, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; grey peas, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; mangel, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; white, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; bullock, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; per quarter. Town-made flour, 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; Suffolk, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; Stockton and Yorkshire, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; per 250 *lb.* American flour, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* per barrel.

*Seeds.*—There is a steady demand for most kinds of seeds, as well as cakes, at fully late week's prices.

*Wool.*—English wools, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; Mediterranean, 6*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; hempened, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; per quarter. Cotnamer, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; Brown mustard seed, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; ditto, white, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; tares, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*; per bushel. English rapeseed, 8*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Tinned cakes, English, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, foreign, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; rapeseed, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Canary, 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

*Grain.*—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 9*d.* to 9½*d.* of household ditto, 7½*d.* to 8½*d.* per 4*lb.* loaf.

*Imported Flour and Averages.*—Wheat, 6*s.* 6*d.*; barley, 4*s.* 2*d.*; oats, 2*s.* 6*d.*; rye, 4*s.* 8*d.*; beans, 4*s.* 2*d.*; peas, 4*s.* 2*d.*

*Five Weeks' Averages.*—Wheat, 6*s.* 4*d.*; barley, 4*s.* 2*d.*; oats, 2*s.* 5*d.*; rye, 4*s.* 5*d.*; beans, 4*s.* 1*d.*; peas, 4*s.* 1*d.*

*English Grain Sold last week.*—Wheat, 138,494; barley, 78,896; oats, 12,664; rye, 494; beans, 675; peas, 241; per quarter.

*Wool.*—New wool's current have sold steadily, at from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per *lb.* In other kinds of wool an average business has been transacted, at very full prices.

*Wool.*—Fine raw quantities have been in fair request, at fully late rates; but inferior kinds have sold slowly, at barely late week's quotations. Barbadoes has realised 4*s.* to 5*s.*; Mauritius, 4*s.* to 5*s.*; Bengal, 4*s.* to 5*s.*; ditto, native Madras, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per cwt. Refined goods are less active, at from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; and American, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per cwt.

*Coffee.*—Our market has been without animation, and prices have ruled the turn in favour of buyers. Good ordinary native Ceylon has sold at 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

*Rice.*—The demand is heavy, at barely late rates. The stock is 30,000 tons more than last year. Mid white Bengal, 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

*Tea.*—Butter has become rather inactive, and prices are drooping. The best Friesian is selling at 11*s.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* Most other provisions move off slowly, at barely late rates.

*Wool.*—The total shipments from St. Petersburg to the 31st October were 108,000 casks. Our market is active, yet prices are firm. P. Y. C., on the spot, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

*Wool.*—Landed oil, on the spot, is steady, at 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. Pale rape is quiet, at 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; and brown, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. Turpentine is rather quiet. Fish oil, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; and American, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

*Wool.*—There is a good business doing in iron. Proof leeward, 2 21 to 2*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. Iron is firm, and quite as dear as last week.

*Wool.*—Infield Moor, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Eden Main, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Gosforth, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Biddell, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Haswell, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Heston, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Lanchester, 1*s.* 6*d.*; south Haslewood, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Tees, 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

*Wool and Straw.*—Meadow hay, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.*; clover, ditto, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.*; and straw, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per load.

*Wool.*—Although the supply of new hops is extensive, the demand for all kinds is rather active. The old ones have been chiefly declared at 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* Mid and East Kent, 12*s.* to 13*s.*; Wexham, 12*s.* to 13*s.*; Sussex, 12*s.* to 13*s.* per cwt.

*Wool.*—The public sales have been commenced. By private contract only a limited business is doing.

*Wool.*—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is inactive, at from 7*s.* to 10*s.* per ton.

*Wool.*—At the City Market.—The arrivals of each kind of stock have been moderately good this week, and the trade generally has ruled inactive, as follows:—

Beef, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; pork, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; lamb, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; and American, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

*Wool.*—The large supplies of meat have been on sale this week. The demand is inactive, at our quotations:—

Beef, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; pork, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; lamb, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; and American, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 31.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OCT. 31.

1st Foot: Assist.-Surgeon J. Johnson to be Assistant-Surgeon.  
1st Foot: Surgeon-Major J. Evans to be Major.  
1st Foot: Capt. W. R. Annesley to be Instructor of Musketry.  
2nd West India Regiment: J. Lellamy to be Ensign.  
1st: H. D. Sullivan to be Ensign.  
11th Foot: Lieutenant-Col. G. Macbent to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. R. Young, and L. Edmondson to be Adjutants; Surgeon-Major J. A. Newell to be Quartermaster.  
Hospital Staff: Assist.-Surgeon to be Assistant-Surgeon.  
Brevet: Capt. W. G. Sutton to be Major in the Army.

BANKRUPTS.

C. LOOLE, Brighton, livery-stable keeper and joiner.—T. HOLLAND, Fenchurch-street, tobacco-trader.—A. LILLESCHULTZ, Liverpool, tailor and outfitter.—E. WADSWORTH, Preston, graper.—J. A. LILLESCHULTZ, Liverpool, carrier.—T. GIBBS, Burslem, Staffordshire, publican and licensee.—E. WOOD, Lymington, worsted-spinner and manufacturer.—E. G. ANDERSON, Strath, America, hair.—F. W. Gray, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Captain the Right Hon. Lord L. Russell, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; the following promotions have taken place, consequent on the death of Vice-Admiral of the Red the Hon. J. Lery, C.B.:—Vice-Admiral of the White Sir J. W. D. Dundas, G.C.B.,



## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—M. JULIEN'S CONCERTS.—MRS. CATHERINE JAYES every Evening.—On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, will be performed (for the first time) a Grand Selection from Verdi's Opera, LA TRAVIATA. Conductor, M. Julien.—Irene, One Shilling; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d.; a Guinea, and upwards.

**THEATRE ROYAL, LAYMARKET.**—MONDAY, and during the Week (Thursday excepted), THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, in which Mr. Murdoch will make his first appearance as Charles Surface; Sir Peter, Mr. Clippendale; Lady Teazle, Miss Reynolds. Perea Nena and the Spanish Dancers every Evening. After which, Mr. Buckton in a popular Farce, On Thursday, by desire, THE BALANCE OF COMFORT, THE INCONSTANT, and the SPANISH DANCERS.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—MONDAY, and during the Week, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; with, on every evening (Thursday excepted), PIZARRO. Thursday (in consequence of the Royal Performances at Windsor Castle) A Midsummer Night's Dream, Away with Melancholy, and How Stout You're Getting.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.**—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. The return of Madame Celeste, Monday and during the week the celebrated Drama of the GREEN BUSHES, and a new Comic Drama, A BORDER MAJESTY, in which Mr. L. Murray and Mr. Wright will appear.

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**MISS P. HORTON'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS IN LONDON.**—Mr. and Mrs. T. Gorman Reed will exhibit in the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, with their Entertainment, on THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 13. Stalls, 3s. 2s., and 1s., may be secured at the Gallery from 11 till 4 daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 10; and at Cranmer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

**CHARLES OKEY'S PARIS.**—Parisians, their Pastimes, Heidelberg, Baden Baden, Wildbad, Carlsruhe, Piano, Rough Sketches.—Evenings (except Saturday), at Eight; Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, at Three.—Regent Gallery, Quadrant.

**CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.**—The celebrated Large HALL of the above Establishment is OPEN EVERY EVENING for VOCAL ENTERTAINMENTS of the best description, commencing at Seven o'clock. Suppers, &c., until Twelve o'clock.

**THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE,** in their original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at Halifax November 10; New Milton, 12th; Ripon, 15th; Darlington, 14th.

**GRAND BALL at GUILDHALL.**—By permission of the Corporation of the City of London, a Grand Ball will be held on MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17th, 1856, in aid of the FUND of the WAREHOUSEMEN and CLERKS' SCHOOLS for Orphan and Accretion, under the immediate patronage of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex (J. J. Mechi, Esq., and Frederick Keats, Esq.) Gentlemen's Tickets, 15s.; Ladies' Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Double Tickets, One Guinea (for Lady and Gentleman). May be had of the Stewards, or all the principal Music-halls, and at the Office of the Society, GEORGE LAWRENCE, Hon. Sec., Office, 13, Cheapside.

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**James Allan, Esq.,** Managing Director of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The Hon. W. Milforder Lord, Esq., late Deputy Governor of Bengal. The Hon. W. Milforder Lord, Esq., late Deputy Governor of Bengal. Captain Lord, K.T.S., Belvidere Villa, Millbrook, near Southampton. Harry Borradaile, Esq., late Civil Service, Bombay. John Bourne, Esq., late of Messrs. John Bourne and Co. Lieut.-General John Briggs, Madras Army, late Political Agent in Cutch, and Officiating Resident at Nagpore. Colonel A. Cotton, Chief Engineer of Madras. Colonel Cotton, R.N., Alport House, Whitechurch, Salop. Major-General Dickinson, late Chief Engineer of Bombay. Major-General Gore, Esq., South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square. Lieut.-Col. Grimes, Hon. E.I.C.S., lately stationed at Nagpore. Captain G. H. Hutchinson, Hon. E.I.C.S., Assistant Civil Engineer, Calcutta. Colonel Atwell Lake, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, late Engineer of the Kistnah Irrigation Works. G. May, Esq. (Messrs. May, Mathewson, and Co.), London and Calcutta. Colonel the Hon. R. T. Rowley, 47, Berkeley-square. (With power to add to their number.) MANAGING DIRECTOR.—John Bourne, Esq., late of Messrs. John Bourne and Co., Glasgow and Greenock. ENGINEER.—James Kennedy, Esq., late of Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Sons, Kennington, London. SOLICITOR.—Henry R. Hill, Esq., 23, Throgmorton-street. BANKERS.—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. SECRETARY.—John Mathewson, Esq. Offices—9, Billiter-street, London. This Company is established for two reasons.—First, because it is wanted; and second, because it will pay. India wants cheap means of conveyance for her produce; water conveyance is cheaper than any possible mode of conveyance by land; and ten thousand miles of this cheap water conveyance will be afforded by the great rivers when properly navigated by steam. The last dividend of the Guinea Steam Company was 48 per cent. per annum, and the latest returns of a Navigation Company on the Godavary was 55 per cent. The field, however, is far too large to be adequately filled by local effort, and an English Company is necessary, which, with adequate capital, will render available the resources of European science. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the Office, 9, Billiter-street, London.

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**SURREY DISPENSARY.**—At a special General Court of the Governors of this Charity held at the Dispensary, on Monday, the 3rd day of November, 1856—George Langley, Esq., in the chair, it was resolved, that the Court record with deep regret the great loss this Dispensary has sustained by the Death of JOHN ELLIS, Esq., who has for the period of sixty years and upwards assisted the Institution with his valuable services and supported its funds by continued instances of extreme liberality, and which have tended so materially to the welfare of the Charity. FREDERICK WILLIAMS, Secretary.

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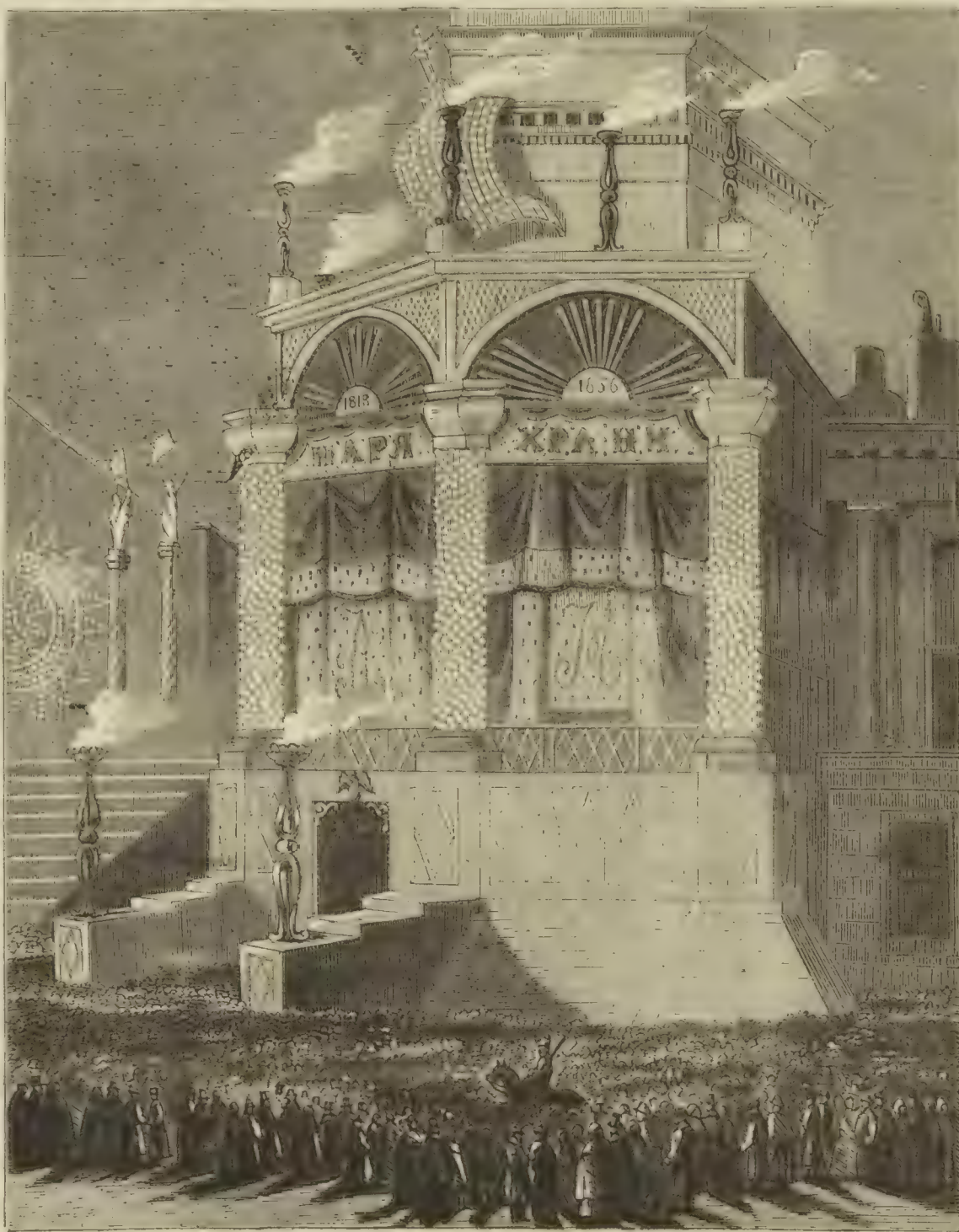
(Continued from page 472.)

the Imperial Chapel, with its Greek cross of gold, forming a good contrast to the dull colour of the building. There are many fine rooms in the interior of the Palace. The Throne-room is supposed to be the largest and finest in Europe. There is also a Jewel-room, which contains the Imperial crown and sceptre: upon the latter is a diamond of great value, purchased by the Empress Catherine. The Alexander Column, between the Winter Palace and Etat Major, is from the quarries of Finland, and is a gigantic pillar, erected by the Emperor Nicholas to the memory of the Emperor Alexander, his august brother and predecessor. The architect was M. de Montferrand. The column is of one single block of granite, supported by a pedestal, also of granite, faced with bronzes. There is a figure of an angel at the top, with a cross in one hand, and with the other pointing to the sky.

The Etat Major is a large semi-circular building in front of the Winter Palace, with an archway in the centre, upon the top of which is placed a statue of Victory driving six unruly horses in a triumphal car. Here the administration of the Russian army takes place, nearly all the departments being in the Etat Major; and the offices of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Commerce, &c., are in this building. On the Tuesday (night of the entry), Wednesday, and Thursday, it was magnificently illuminated.

The Admiralty, seen in the background, is well worth a visit. From the tower you can obtain an excellent view of the city, as all the principal streets diverge from the centre of the building.

But to return to the entry. After waiting anxiously for a long time, the cannons announced that his Imperial Majesty of All the Russias had entered the Metropolitan Church dedicated to Our Lady of Kazan. He dismounted, and was received by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and of Novgorod, with the cross and holy water, attended by members of the clergy. After the prayer inside the Cathedral, he resumed his triumphal progress, and at last made his appearance midst the hurrahs and vivas of his loving subjects. The bands played "God Save the Emperor;" the soldiers gave forth their drilled hurrahs; in fact, great excitement prevailed. Some ill-built stands fell a prey to the increasing curiosity of the sight-seeing public, immediately after coming through the archway of the Etat Major. The Emperor slightly diverged from the line of procession, and proceeded over to where the Guards were standing, as straight as their guns; he saluted them, continuing



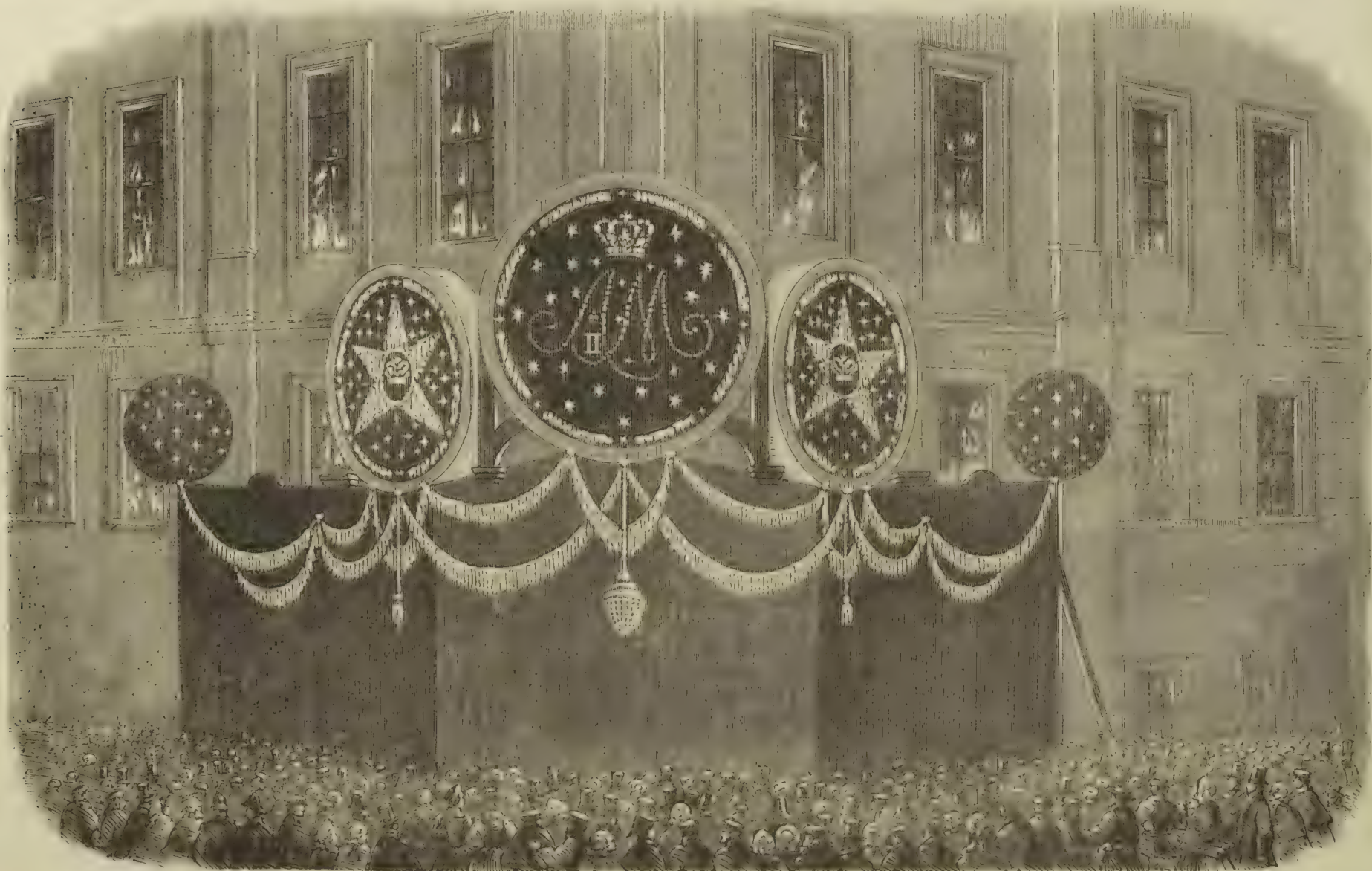
THE WATCH-TOWER, NEVSKOI-PROSPEKT, ILLUMINATED.

his route to the Winter Palace, where, upon his arrival, another salvo of 101 guns pealed forth.

Then the closely-packed crowd came from all quarters to the now principal point of attraction. The gendarmes tried to prevent their coming through the arch; but the pressure was too great. They came, swaying to and fro, with cries and screams. Presently the front ranks, unable to stand the immense pressure from behind, gave way and fell like a pack of cards, without any power of resisting. Then some seventy human beings lay in a heap! Some officers, seeing the danger, ordered the crowd then to halt for a moment; however, they passed in two streams on each side of the pile of persons, who were gradually rescued from their perilous position. At last they got a start into the square, where there was plenty of room. On they poured from the different streets along the line of procession—all making a rush for the Winter Palace. The troops then proceeded to their different barracks. The regiment of Crimean Cossacks; a detachment of Circassians, with bows and arrows; then Lancers, Cuirassiers, Foot Guards of different regiments—all exciting attention.

The crowd, after waiting some time before the Winter Palace, began to disperse to view the preparations for the illuminations in the evening. The great attractions were in the Nevskoi-Prospekt. The one before the English Magazine was very tasteful, consisting of three large circles—the centre one bearing the initials of the Emperor and Empress; on the two side circles were two Imperial crowns, decorated with small stars, and at the base were cordons of glass brilliants, giving it an exceedingly pretty effect.

On each side of the road were illuminations of different degrees of merit; but the most splendid one was the Watch-Tower, of which I send you a sketch. The pillars were made to revolve; the draperies were scarlet, with the initials standing out in bright transparency. On the right-hand side of the Prospekt was a model of a Russian house, with a painting of an old peasant holding a loaf of bread and salt, which attracted a great crowd. On the evening of the entry the Emperor drove round the illuminations with the Grand Dukes, followed by a crowd of enthusiastic mujiks thronging round the carriage, quite heedless of the danger they were running of being trodden on by the horses. The illuminations lasted till about twelve o'clock each night, when their splendours began to pale. Still the spectacle here fell short of the illuminations at Moscow; the shapes of the buildings and the diversified towers of the Kremlin being peculiarly adapted for lines of fire.



THE ENGLISH MAGAZINE, NEVSKOI-PROSPEKT, ILLUMINATED.



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From time to time, in the city of London alone, objects of the greatest possible interest have been dug up, some of which are scattered here and there, some have got into the hands of collectors in various parts, some have gone abroad, and many a choice thing has perished without note. The City authorities have neglected their valuable antiquities, having neither taken means to record their discovery nor cared for their preservation. Fortunately, however, there were a few parties who exerted themselves to gather together and save

\* For instance, the beautiful Roman bronze statue of an archer found in the City, and described by Mr. Chaffers in the "Archæologia," is now in the possession of Lord Londesborough.



THE NEW LORD MAYOR, THE RIGHT HON. T. QUESTED FINNIS.

from destruction objects which as each century passes over will have increased value.

The collection formed by Mr. Smith, by the labour of many years,

and at great expense, has, we are happy to add, been purchased for the British Museum, where it is now deposited. In the accompanying illustration, our Artist has pictured the Antiquities as they were ar-



MR. CHARLES ROACH SMITH'S COLLECTION OF LONDON ANTIQUITIES, LATELY ADDED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



arranged by Mr. Smith at his house in Liverpool-street, City. The objects gathered together by Mr. Smith have an additional value, in consequence of the greater portion of them having been found amid the bustle and turmoil of London, and serve to give an idea of its prosperity and extent more than fifteen hundred years ago, and of the various changes and conditions of art and civilisation. Here are fragments older than the Roman times—vessels of Samian and other pottery, some of exquisite form and fine material; glass, gold, and other personal ornaments; tessera and other pavements; weapons, tiles, draining-pipes, and many other matters, which were buried in the earth during the 500 years that the Romans occupied London. Here are also examples of the art and other manufactures of other periods—rings, necklaces, drinking vessels, paintings, incised stones, and fifty other things which our space prevents us from mentioning, of middle-age date. Many fine bronzes, &c., which are here kept have been washed ashore by Father Thames, and found upon his muddy banks by the mudlarks who there daily follow their precarious calling. We must, however, not go further into detail, and only express the pleasure which we feel in learning that this valuable collection has been purchased for the nation, and hope that it is a sign that care corresponding with the importance of the subject is at length to be shown for our national antiquities.

#### THE LATE ACCIDENT AT THE SURREY GARDENS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE recent awful calamity at the Surrey Gardens has called forth many letters condemnatory of the total neglect of proper provision for the safe and speedy exit of the multitudes constantly assembling in our largest public edifices. Some have suggested one thing, some another; all agree that a much larger number of doors should be provided on the basement floor: this, of course, would facilitate the egress of those congregated upon the floor, but not unless an arrangement were adopted the very opposite to that at present existing with regard to the opening of all such doors—viz., to make them to swing outwards instead of inwards. The advantage would be this, that the doors (and more especially such as were intended for occasional use only, being naturally kept closed during the performance, exhibition, or whatever it might be, and the edifice filled, as on any extraordinary occasions, should such a thing as an alarm of fire occur, the simultaneous rush to the closed doors would so effectively block them up that to open them inwards would be an utter impossibility; whereas the simple but equally effectual fastening of a long iron rod, attached to the wall at one end, and hooking into a staple near the lock of the door at the other, could be undone in a moment, and the doors would instantly fly open outwards.

With respect to the galleries, I would have at least two wide flights of stone stairs at each end of the building, with broad landings at every eight or ten feet of descent; and the exit from these should be quite independent of the doors leading into the body of the building.

With regard to these or any other suggestions being put into force, it would be quite unnecessary to expect the proprietors of any of the large buildings intended for public amusement to incur the very serious expense necessary to carry them out, but I see no reason why Parliament should not be applied to, or an Act be passed to place all public places, including churches and chapels (which, if possible, require it even more than places of amusement), on such a footing of safety in this respect that there should be no possibility of a recurrence of such a catastrophe as that which has so recently occurred at the Surrey Gardens.

COMMON SENSE.

**SALES OF HORSES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.**—(Extract from a forthcoming work: "A Trip to Bolgrad" by P. O'Brien, author of "Journal of a Residence in the Danubian Principalities.")—Not very long since a friend of mine who is wise in diplomatic matters but who has a limited knowledge of horseflesh, bought a barb at the Hippodrome of Constantinople from one of the "Children of Cinders,"—for so the gipsy horseboys are called by the Turks, because in winter they make their beds in the ashes which are flung out of the baths. The barb was a beautiful creature, with eyes of fire, limbs of steel, and a coat like silk, and its mane was clothed in amulets of coloured glass. A surice rose like a phoenix from his ashes, to bestride this equine wonder. So wildly playful was the barb, that the Son of a Cinder could scarcely keep his seat. My friend after a good deal of smoking, for it took twenty-five chibouks and as many cups of coffee, to strike a bargain, bought the barb for a mere song—that is a prima donna's song as paid for by Mr. Gye, for a Prince of Opera proprietors. The barb was brought home and placed in the diplomatist's stable. The next morning the owner and his friends went in solemn procession to visit him in his stall. They found the barb lying helpless on his litter. The fire had left his eyes, the glass had left his skin, and his limbs of steel were like pieces of stick. The amulets still remained attached to his mane, and the strip of crimson cloth which tied up his tail was also there, but faded in colour. The offspring of ashes had given the barb a dose of opium before he led him into the Hippodrome. That it was which gave the fire to his eyes, and a wound near the girth on the off side, into which ground glass had been inserted, accounted for the wild playfulness of the animal when the rider touched him with his heel. That prostrate barb was indeed a dreadful sight; it made a painful impression on the owner and his friends. Messengers were sent in search of the surice, but days elapsed before he was found. It was a time of agonising suspense to the diplomatist. The glazed eyes, the heaving chest, and the outstretched limbs of the barb were ever present to his mind. When obliged to pass near the stables, he hurried by the door without daring to look within. His appetite failed, his sleep was troubled; the dying horse became a terrible nightmare. At length the surice appeared, but he positively refused to give back the money he had received for the barb, and he as positively refused to take him away unless he was paid for his trouble. The diplomatist accepted the ultimatum, gave him a hundred piasters, and the dreadful horse was removed.

**A WHALE ATTACKING A SHIP.**—Greenock, Oct. 31.—The ship *Cuban*, of this port, Captain Galloway, which arrived here from Demerara on Wednesday, met with a most extraordinary adventure on her homeward voyage. About 3.20 p.m. of the 16th inst. (nautical time), when in lat. 43.49 N., long. 29.50 W., the ship, which was running before the wind at the rate of 9 knots an hour, received such a severe shock that she heeled over several strikes, and her way was completely stopped, while the men who were sleeping on the starboard berths of the top-gallant forecastle were thrown out upon their chests. Shortly after the shock an immense whale rose at a short distance from the ship's quarter, and after lying motionless for a short time, as if stunned by the blow, swam towards the vessel, as if with the intention of repeating the attack. It was a moment of intense anxiety on board, but, fortunately, when close to the stern, the monster wheeled round in the opposite direction and dived, throwing with his tail, as he did so, a quantity of blood and water on board. It was a moonlight night, and the bulk of the huge animal could be seen distinctly towering to a considerable height above the surface. When he dived his tail appeared to those on board to be from thirty to forty feet out of the water. The pumps were sounded, but the ship was found to be making no water. From the force of the blow, and the fact that the second mate thought he heard a whale, blowing a short time before the shock occurred, it is supposed that the fish made a regular attack upon the ship, and was not come in contact with whale asleep. An estimate of its immense size and power may be formed from the fact of its bringing to a standstill a deeply-laden ship of 500 tons, sailing at the rate of nearly ten knots an hour. *Greenock Advertiser.*

**WHAT IS A VAGABOND?**—A curious question was a few days ago submitted to the Imperial Court of Metz—namely, whether a man whose wife possesses a domicile can be considered a vagabond. One Midoux was some time ago, after twenty-four years' service as superintendent under the Board of Ponts-et-Chaussées, dismissed for misconduct, and he then began leading a roving, drunken life. In August last, after visiting a vast number of places, he arrived at Vouziers, in the department of the Moselle, and, as he appeared to be without any means of subsistence, he was ordered to leave the town, but he refused, and was arrested. He was then brought to trial before the Tribunal Correctionnel of the place on the charge of vagabondage; but as it appeared that his wife, a most respectable woman, kept a school at Poitiers, and that he had relatives and friends who had more than once given him money, the tribunal decided that he was not, though in a state of great pecuniary embarrassment, a vagabond in the technical meaning of the term, and it acquitted him. The public prosecutor appealed to the Imperial Court against this decision, and proved that the man, from the testimony of all who knew him, was a debauched, drunken, worthless fellow, that he had no regular means of livelihood, and was too lazy to earn any, and that his wife had, to avoid his constant demands for money, been obliged to make over her school to her sister, and accept a place in it as teacher. He therefore contended that he was a vagabond, and must be condemned as such. The man, who opposed the appeal in person, maintained that his wife still kept the school at Poitiers, though it had been put in the name of her sister, and in high, flowing language he represented himself as the victim of calumny and persecution, quoted verses from Victor Hugo, &c. The Court decided that he could not be considered a vagabond, and confirmed the previous judgment.

**THE FACTORY GIRLS AND PRESTON S. BROOKS.**—The factory girls of Lowell have given expression to their feelings upon the late summer outrage by sending to P. S. Brooks thirty pieces of silver (thirteen pieces), a rope, and a winding-sheet, with a letter freely expressing their sentiments.

By an order of the commander of the first military division of Bavaria, soldiers of the Jewish faith are exempted from military service on Sabbath days and other Hebrew holidays.

#### CHESS.

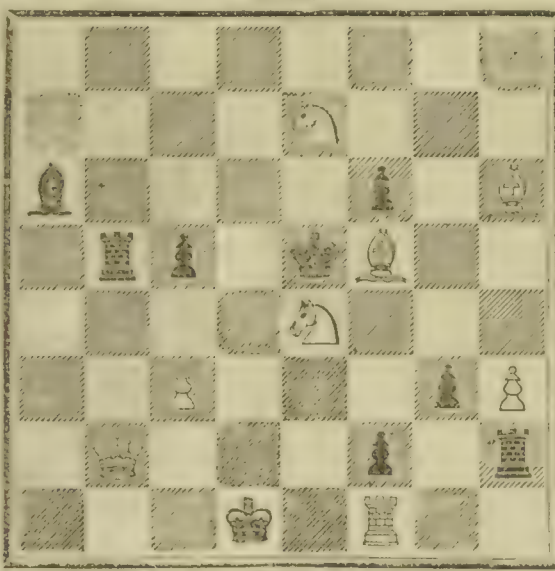
##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. B. L.—What the rule in "Double Chess" may be, we know not; but, in the ordinary game, the fact of the King having been checked does not prevent his casting afterwards, although a player cannot castle while his King is in check.  
B. HOKWITZ.—The address sent is, unfortunately, quite unrecognisable, which will account for no reply having been forwarded.  
E. F. G.—Less the game you have sent is truly admirable, and of a far higher order than any we have the fortune to meet with in these degenerate days. It was played, however, not by Fraser and Morier, but between Popest and Cochrane—those famous masters who irresistibly call to mind Fuller's oft-quoted comparison of Ben Jonson and Shakespeare:—"I looked them like a Spanish great godson and an English man-of-war." The former was built far higher in learning, solid but slow in his performance; the latter, lower in bulk, but bolder in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about, and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his wit and invention.  
F. F.—I will leave the examiners trouble and you disappointment if, in future, you keep your Chess Problems on hand a few weeks, subjecting them to rigid and frequent analysis. Problems of questionable integrity, or inartistic composition, are worse than useless for our purpose.  
D. R. L.—Blank Chess diagrams, we presume, like any other printed matter, can be transmitted by post at the rate of a penny for every four ounces. What the weight of a hundred may be you can learn of the lithographers, Messrs. Ashbee and Dangerfield, Bedford-square, Covent-garden.  
LEX.—1. The first player was right. He was not bound to give check, although he had announced it. 2. In this case the player who made the illegal capture should have moved his King as a penalty for exposing him.  
QUINLAN.—Which was the earlier and better player, Lewis or McDonnell? Lewis was the earlier player—which was the better it is hard to say. Their styles were essentially different, but each in his peculiar way was first-rate.

##### PROBLEM No. 664.

By E. B. C., of Hoboken, U.S.

##### BLACK.



##### WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

##### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Consultation Game at the St. George's Chess-Club, played by Mr. STANTON and Mr. BARNES against Mr. LEWENTHAL and one of the best players in the Club. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Stanton, &c.)	BLACK (Lewenthal, &c.)	WHITE (Stanton, &c.)	BLACK (Lewenthal, &c.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. K Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to K 4th (c)
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	15. K B to Q Kt 5 (d)	Q B to K B 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. K B takes Q Kt (e)	K Kt takes B
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	17. K Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 2nd
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	18. K Kt to K B 6th	Q to Q 2nd
6. P to Q 3rd	P takes P	19. Q Kt to Q B 5th (f)	Kt to Q Kt 5th
7. Q Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2nd	20. Q Kt to Q 5th (g)	Kt takes Kt
8. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	21. Q takes Kt	Q B to K 3rd
9. Q B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th	22. Q B takes K B	P takes R (h)
10. Q B to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to his 3rd	23. B to Q 6th (ch)	K to K Kt 2nd
11. P to K 5th (a)	P to K Kt 5th	24. Q to K 5th	Q takes B
12. P takes Q P	P takes P (b)	25. Kt to K 8th (double ch)	
13. K R to K sq (ch)	K to K B sq		And Black resigned.

(a) In this game it will be observed that Black never had the slightest chance after the first few opening moves; their opponents taking the lead and keeping it to the end—winning almost without a struggle.

(b) Had they taken the Kt, then would probably have followed—13. Q to her 5th, by which White would have regained a piece in return for the one sacrificed, and have had a winning attack.

(c) If they had played P to K B 4th, which was a feasible move, White, we believe—so strong was their attack—might have answered safely with K Kt to K 4th.

(d) A killing retort, and one evidently not foreseen by Black when they marched their K Kt to K 4th.

(e) The reader who is not fortunate enough to possess chessmen in which the King's Rook and Knights are distinguishable from the Queen's by a crown, or some mark of difference, must be careful at this point not to mistake the pieces. The Kt now captured is that which stood at Black's Q B 3rd; and at White's 17th move the Kt played to K 4th is that which previously stood at Q 2nd. We mention this because, in similar cases, young players constantly fall into confusion, and give up the examination of a game in despair, believing it to be incorrectly printed.

(f) At this moment White's game is fertile in good moves, but we doubt if any could be found more effective than this quiet coup de réquis. Q to Q 5th looks, to be sure, as if it won by force one or other of the Bishops; upon examination, however, it is found that Black could have saved both by simply playing Kt to Q 4th.

(g) Winning a clear piece, play as Black may.

(h) This cost them their Queen, which, however, is no loss now, since the game is irredeemable.

##### CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

Brilliant skirmish between Mr. KIPPING, the Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Chess-Club, and Mr. PINDAR, a Russian amateur—who, judging from report and the dashing specimen before us, is likely ere long to take distinguished rank in the Chess circle of this country.

(Ruy Lopez Knight's game.)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q B to K 3rd (a)	P to Q Kt 3rd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Q R to Q B sq	Q B to Q Kt 2nd
3. K B to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q B 4th	15. Q R to Q 5th	K B to Q sq
4. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	16. Q B to K B 4th (b)	K Kt to Q B sq
5. Castles	Castles	17. K R to K sq (c)	Q to K 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd (d)
7. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 3rd	19. P to K 5th	Q Kt to Q R 4th
8. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to his sq	20. K B to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd
9. P to Q 6th	P takes P	21. Q Kt to Q B 7th (e)	K B takes Q Kt
10. Q takes P	K B to Q B 2nd	22. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd
11. Q to Q R 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	23. B t. K R P (ch)	K to R sq
12. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K sq	24. Q to K R 3rd, and wins.	

(a) Purposing to play it to Q B 5th, if permitted.

(b) Threatening a deadly blow by planting his Bishop at Q 6th.

(c) There appears to be his great merit in Mr. Pindar's play, that it combines with its imaginative qualities a remarkable degree of carelessness. In the present game, although the latter is somewhat weak, it is not without merit and impetuosity, there is no rashness, and every move seems the result of accurate calculation.

(d) Had he answered with—

Then would have followed, probably—

19. Q Kt to Q B 7th Kt takes B

20. Q takes K R (ch) K takes Q

21. Kt takes Q (ch) P takes Kt

22. R takes Kt, &c.

(e) Finely played.

##### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1009.—By F. CAPREZ, of Coire.

White: K at K B sq, Rs at K R 3rd and K 6th, B at Q B 3rd, Kts at K R 2nd and Q sq, Ps at K R 6th and K 7th.

Black: K at his K 4th, Q at her Kt sq, Rs at K R 2nd and Q Kt 8th, Bs at K B 5th and K sq, Kt at K B 2nd; Ps at K B 4th and 7th, and Q B 5th.

White to play and mate in seven moves.

No. 1010.—By G. M.

White: K at his 7th, Rs at K 8th and Q R 4th, B at Q B 4th, Kts at K 6th and Q B 6th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, 4th, and 6th, and K 2nd.

Black: K at his 5th, Q at Q Kt sq, Rs at K Kt 2nd and Q B sq, Bs at Q B 7th and Q R 2nd, Kts at K B 2nd and Q 2nd; Ps at K R 3rd, K 6th, and Q R 4th.

White to play and draw at least.

**THE HALIFAX CHESS-CLUB.**—After the lapse of a considerable period this club has again arisen with renewed vigour from the state of dormancy into which it had fallen during the war. Its resuscitation is entirely attributable to the indefatigable energies of a few of its most zealous members, and to the infusion of a considerable quantity of "new blood" into its veins. It numbers amongst its playing members some of the most respectable and talented gentlemen of the neighbourhood; and, as a sign of its growing prosperity, it is only necessary to observe that, since the opening of the present winter season twenty-five new members have been nominated. Under these favourable auspices the annual meeting was held on Thursday evening, the 30th ult., at the Royal Hotel, when the finances of the club were reported to be in a most satisfactory condition, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year—viz., President, J. Craven, Esq.; Vice-President, F. A. Leyland, Esq.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. C. Wainhouse; Council, Messrs. G. Allen, J. H. Brierley, W. Fleming, and W. H. Scott.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Grand Duchess Constantine left St. Petersburg for Germany on the 24th ult. She is first to proceed to Berlin, where she will remain for some time, and then to Hanover and Oldenburg.

Lord Granville has arrived in Paris from St. Petersburg.

The journals of Lombardy announce that the Emperor and Empress of Austria will decidedly arrive at Trieste on the 20th inst., and at Venice on the 25th. Great preparations are being made in both towns for their Majesties' reception.

The French Emperor was to return to St. Cloud on the 9th inst. On the 15th the Emperor and the Court will go to Fontainebleau for a fortnight.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over her Majesty's forts and settlements and their dependencies on the Gold Coast.

M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, left Paris for Compiègne on Monday last, with an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor Napoleon. It is remarked that his invitation to a private visit before he has presented his credentials is a special favour.

The Earl of Elgin opened the winter session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on the 31st ult. by an introductory lecture of great eloquence and force.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Frankfurt from Stuttgart on the 31st ult. His Imperial Highness spent nearly all the time of his residence at Stuttgart with the King and Royal Family, who gave him the most affectionate welcome.

Sir John Pakington has consented to address the members of the Manchester Athenæum on the 18th inst., on the subject of National Education.

The *Espana* states that the recognition of the Queen of Spain by the Emperor of All the Russias is a *fait accompli*. The Ambassador charged to make it has already set out, and will soon arrive at Madrid.

The rumour that negotiations have been going on for a marriage between the Count de Paris and the Princess Clotilde, eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, now in her thirteenth year, is contradicted by *Le Nord*, which says there is not the slightest foundation for the statement.

The University and Corporation of Cambridge have presented a handsome candelabrum to Sir John Pattenon, in testimony of his valuable services as arbitrator in certain differences existing between them. It is valued at 300l.

Sir W. Eyre is on a visit to the Governor-General at Toronto. He has met with a most flattering reception in Canada West, as he did in the maritime provinces.

His Excellency the French Ambassador left town on Sunday last, on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Compiègne.

Mr. James Heywood, M.P., has consented to deliver a lecture on "National Education" to the members of the Ulverston Mutual Improvement Society during the present season.

It is said that Queen Christina will go to Rome to attend the accouchement of her daughter, the Princess de Drago, but that she has no intention of returning to Spain for the present.

The Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., is expected to deliver a lecture, on the 10th inst., to the Manchester Young Men's Christian Association, on the "Comus" of Milton.

The Duke of Osuna has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of Madrid to St. Petersburg. It is a mission of mere compliment in return for that of M. Benckendorf to Queen Isabella.

In a lecture given by the Bishop of Moray and Ross, at Wick, the other day, his Lordship adduced a number of arguments to show that the founder of the Chinese empire was no other than the patriarch Noah.

The Madrid *Iberia* states that the Infanta Donna Josefa, who is married to M. Guel y Rente, has purchased a small house on the seashore, near St. Sebastian; and that her Royal Highness, "whose health is very delicate, and who is a prey to profound melancholy," intends to reside there in retirement.

The annual soirée of the Wakefield Mechanics' Institution took place on the 30th ult., under the presidency of Colonel Smythe. The chief speakers were the Dean of Ripon and Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P. A portrait of Mr. Daniel Gaskell, intended for presentation to the institute, was uncovered on the occasion.

There has been a large distribution of Baden orders among Prussian Court dignitaries, in honour of the Grand Duke's marriage.

Mr. Laing having become distasteful to the great majority of his former supporters at Wick a new candidate, Mr. Shaw, son of the late General Shaw, is about to address the constituency.

The *Espana*, of Madrid, says that M. Pacheco has resolved on resigning the Embassy at London.

Dr. Haggard, the Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, died at Brighton on the 31st ult. The vacant office, we believe, is in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Princess Belgiojoso, who was pardoned by the Emperor of Austria, and obtained leave to settle in Lombardy, has returned to Piedmont, not wishing to be in Lombardy at the time of the Imperial visit.

The *Doncaster Chronicle* states that Mr. William Wood, of Monkhill House, Pontefract, is to be brought forward as a candidate at the next general election for the borough of Pontefract.

The Marquis Sauli, who has arrived from the Court of Tuscany, is preparing for his journey to St. Petersburg, where he is to be the Sardinian Envoy. General Broglia, of Casaborgone, who went to Russia, specially to represent the King at the coronation, has now returned.

Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford, has presented, free of all cost, to the community of the city of Hereford, eight acres of land, for the Corporation Cemetery.

M. Emile de Girardin's marriage with Mlle. de Trefebach was celebrated on Saturday last at the Madeleine. Dr. Cabarrus (a relation of the Empress), M. de Lesseps, and Baron de Rielemont were among the witnesses.

Mr. Serjeant Wells, of the Norfolk circuit, has been appointed to the vacant Recordership of Bedford.

Cardinal Viale Prela left Rome on the 26th ult. for Bologna, to assume the government of that city.

Mr. W. M. Thackeray has undertaken to deliver a course of lectures at the Hull Literary Institution, in December. The subject will be "The Three Georges."

M. Goujon, a young astronomer of great eminence, who was chosen by the late M. Arago for his assistant, has just died of apoplexy, at the age of thirty-three.

The warden, masters, and scholars of Durham University have presented an address to Bishop Maltby, on his resignation of the see of Durham.

Admiral Virgin, who commanded the Swedish frigate in her three years' scientific voyage round the world (1851-53), and who was lately charged with a special mission to the Emperor of the French, is appointed Swedish Envoy to the Court of Denmark.

Mr. William J. Garnett, of Bleasdale Tower, has issued an address to the freemen and electors of the borough of Lancaster, offering himself as a candidate for their suffrages, on the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Greene, at the close of the present Parliament.

A great number of foreign students, among whom are several Russians, have arrived during the last few days in Paris to follow the autumn and winter course of public lectures.

The Oxford Town Council have, by a unanimous vote, recommended that their next Mayor should not take the old oath of allegiance to the University. This will make the city free at once.

A large sale of Church property has been made in Mexico, the proceeds realising near 5,000,000 dollars. Rumours are rife of a revolution under the auspices of the clergy.

An advertiser in a provincial paper says he has a cottage to let, containing eight rooms and an acre of land.

The Piedmontese Chambers are to assemble on the 20th December, but it is thought the Parliamentary Session, properly so called, will not commence until January, 1857.

The *Shigo Journal* says, with the exception of a recruiting party, there is not a single soldier present in Shigo.

Two adult members of the Society of Friends from Limerick, who embraced the established religion, were baptised at Clonlara Church, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Benjamin Jacob.

The opening of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Toronto was formally advertised to take place upon the 27th ult., and it was proposed to celebrate the event at Montreal by a grand festival.



## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

## THE FRENCH FAT STOCK PRIZES.

THE French Minister of Agriculture has issued the particulars of the prizes to be offered for British fat cattle at the annual show at Poissy, near Paris, on the 8th of April, 1857. The total amount is upwards of £2000, besides a gold, silver, and bronze medal in each class. The expenses of transport from the frontier, and of keep during the show, will also be defrayed by the Imperial Government. Polled and Highland cattle are very properly classed and rewarded equally with Shorthorns, Devons, and Herefords. But the north Welsh runts, the prime favourites of the London butchers, are not mentioned. There is a prize for Kerrys—the sense of which, in an agricultural point of view, it is difficult to understand. A sum of £180 will be awarded to Crosses, of which a considerable show may be expected. Sheep, in pens of five fat wethers, are divided into Leicesters, Southdowns, Cotswold, Cheviot, Blackfaced, and Crosses, Shorthorns, Devons, Herefords, Polled Angus, Aberdeen, Gallo-way, and Highland Cattle are each divided into steers, not exceeding three years old, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes—of £60 and a gold medal, £48 and a silver medal, and £40 and a bronze medal; and steers or oxen, above three years old, with 1st prize of £48, a 2nd prize of £40, and a third prize of £36, and the gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Kerrys and Crosses have each three prizes of £36, £32, and £28.

The pens of Leicester, Southdown, and Cotswold sheep have each three prizes of £40, £32, and £28, with medals.

The Cheviot, Blackfaced, and Crosses, each £24, £20, and £16, with medals.

It will be observed that there are no prizes for cows or heifers.

Altogether, it will be the most magnificent lottery that has ever been offered for fat stock. We say distinctly lottery, because it must not be expected that the prizes will be awarded according to English notions of merit; and it is probable that those competitors who do not gain prizes will be very heavy losers by the speculation. In the first place, our grazier friends must understand that the meat trade of Paris is in the hands of a close corporation of butchers; that, therefore, they will have only one customer, and no competition for their animals; they will be obliged to take just what price the corporation of butchers settle among themselves to give for the foreign lot all round. Indeed, the butchers themselves, being compelled to sell at the price fixed by the police of Paris, cannot, as individuals, venture on giving a fancy price for a particular animal. In the next place, the French meat is so universally hard, tough, and lean, that the French people do not appreciate tender, juicy meat of the first class. With rare exceptions, the cattle brought to the Parisian abattoirs consist of old cows or oxen hardened by years of labour at the plough. This is no vague prejudice. After visiting the abattoirs ourselves in July last, we consulted three judges of meat who visited them at different periods within the last three years: one was an eminent Short-horn breeder and farmer; another was one of the principal carcase-butchers of London; the third was the purchaser of meat for a suburban lunatic asylum with five hundred inmates. They all three examined separately, and all agreed that they did not see one beast that could be sold to respectable customers in England, or indeed for anything but the poorest class of customers.

The same criticism applies to the mutton, with the exception of a little mountain mutton uncontaminated by the Merino. Veal is the only good meat in the Parisian markets, indeed we may say in France, and it is excellent, older than ours, and fed on richer milk. If any one wishes to compare the cost and quality of English and French dinners and meat, let him dine at one of our first-class houses—say Simpson's, in the Strand; or the Rainbow, Fleet-street; or the Wellington, Piccadilly—he will get turbot or other fish, a cut-and-come-again at a magnificent haunch of mutton, or juicy sirloin, not overloaded with fat; vegetables, cheese, butter, bread, and a pint of ale, for 4s. Let him then try one of the dinners in Paris at a fixed price of five francs, or 4s. 2d.: the beef and mutton will be found barely eatable. At the *table d'hôtes* of the *Hôtels de Princes* and de *Louvre*, the plain roasts are of a quality that no London chop-house-keeper of respectability would think of buying; but they are, no doubt, the best the heads of the celebrated establishments named can procure. George II. did not like fresh oysters, and the French don't like plump, tender meat.

The French do not feed their beasts: they permit them to starve during the winter, and an animal so treated can never be either juicy or tender. Count A. de Tourdonnet, criticising the Parisian Agricultural Exhibition, in the *Revue Contemporaine* of August last, tells us plainly that, although "in cold, damp climates the inhabitants may prefer fat, intermingled with lean, to close-grained, half-impermeable meat; in France the national, and especially the Parisian, taste, which gives the law in such matters, sets the greatest store on meat very moderately intermingled with fat"—a mild way of praising old bullocks and cows.

According to their system of cookery the French are right. The principal use of meat in France is to make soup and make sauce. For soup, a lean gristly lump is as good as the sirloin of the finest Highland ox; and sauce so disguises meat that the different flavours of mutton and beef, in which we are so critical, are unknown in Paris. Again, it is the custom to cut up beef in small lumps, about the size of a cacao-nut; and what would our beef look like when so sacrificed? As for the haunch of Southdown, that is an unknown dish on Parisian tables.

With these hints by way of warning to those graziers who might be tempted by the Parisian lottery to neglect their regular trade, we commend it to the notice of those who exhibit for glory and not for profit, and who think more of the medals than the money.

If the English graziers and sheep-feeders who mean to exhibit are wise they will form a committee, have a representative, agree on a course of action, and be spared the annoyance of spending days in running after the legion of officials who infest French undertakings, to ascertain the meaning or obtain a relaxation of some absurd regulation.

The Scotch are about to form such a committee; and, as they can secure the services of the editor of the *North British Agriculturist*, who, after having acted as jurymen and cattle commission agent at the June show, now enjoys the full confidence of the French Minister of Agriculture (and earns it by abusing with exceeding zeal this Journal and every one, from Lord Hastings to Messrs. Howard, the plough-makers, who ventures to expose French official maladministration or Custom-house absurdities), we may expect that no Scotch gentleman will again have his prize sheep taken from his shepherds by force by officials, contrary to all the printed rules and regulations.

S. S.

The American man-of-war steam-frigate *Merrimac*, which has been at anchor in the Southampton waters for some time past, took her departure on the 30th ult. She steamed to the westward, her destination being Brest, at which port she will make a short stay.

## BLENHEIM.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence, which we hope will close all discussion upon the subject to which the letters refer. The public has reason to be grateful to the Duke of Marlborough for his prompt and graceful remedy of a proved and admitted evil, and with this willing tribute to his Grace's good feeling and generosity we dismiss the matter.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Without wishing to prolong to any unnecessary length a correspondence that has already lasted so long, I am desirous of writing a few lines in reply to "Your Correspondent's" letter of last week, in which he has made personal allusions to myself. Failing arguments to controvert the facts stated in my letter to you of the 20th ult., he has thought proper to comment upon the tone and spirit in which it is couched, and which he is at perfect liberty to do should he think fit. He has, however, made a great mistake in supposing that I do not fully appreciate the zealous endeavours of those who would wish to "elevate the humble classes by lectures, by libraries, by social gatherings, by inviting them to visit their domains, and encouraging their rustic sports." I believe, Sir, that the humble classes—the operatives, the mechanics, and the labourers—to be of all others those who would appreciate most fully the benefits to be derived from visiting the various palaces and domains of the nobility and gentry; and nothing I should rejoice at so much as to see them more generally invited to do so, while at the same time I should place perfect confidence in their good behaviour and wish to preserve intact the property of others. I should consider it as the earnest of a happier period in which the upper and lower classes would be brought into more immediate contact and learn to appreciate and to respect each other in equal proportion; but, Sir, this is not the class who visit Blenheim, although, by your misprinting in my original letter "parties of fifty," instead of "parties of five or six," it might appear such. The class to which I referred in my letter, and for whom I must own a want of sympathy, although it appears to give such offence to "Your Correspondent," is the cigar-smoking tourist—the Brown, Jones, and Robinson class—who travel the country comparing notes upon the reception they may meet with at various show places, and whose notions between national and private property are very indistinct. This is the class who now hail "Your Correspondent" as their champion, for whose cause he so nobly and disinterestedly threw himself into the breach, whose battle he has so ably fought and won, and upon whose victory I congratulate him.

I would wish, however, to remind him, in conclusion, that at Hampton Court—one of those places his confiding nature has pointed out as testifying to the good behaviour of the public when unattended by "guards in fustian" in their walks round the garden—there are (in addition to a sentry at the garden gates of the Palace, and various under gardeners at work) two policemen in full uniform constantly in attendance to see that no depredations are committed. With these few remarks,

I remain, your obedient servant,

Liverpool, Nov. 4, 1856.

ALFRED S. CHURCHILL.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In my letter of last week I suggested that dwarf guide-posts might be fixed along the edges of the walks at Blenheim to direct strangers how to proceed without confusion. Permit me to amend that suggestion. Such posts might become permanent eyesores. I, therefore, propose to his Grace that porcelain vases with ornamental arrows painted on the sides would be infinitely better. They might contain flowers of the season, and be exceedingly beautiful; and, what is of some importance, easily removed when not required.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

## FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE fashion for mantles, which seemed for some time hanging in the balance, may now be considered definitively settled. They will be worn longer and larger than heretofore. One called the *bourgeois* is of fine black cloth, ornamented at the neck with vandykes of velvet, silk tassels, and jet beads: descending quite to the knees, it closes with two vandykes, being sufficiently wide to wrap across, but when this arrangement is made the vandykes fold over each other, and the point of the diamond thus formed falls downwards in the centre. This mantle is trimmed all round with velvet, tassels, and beads.

A mantle of black velvet, made equally long, is of a different shape; being drawn in to fit the figure at the waist. It is trimmed all down the front with rich tassels of silk and jet, and the hanging sleeves are ornamented to correspond.

A mantle of stone-coloured cloth has a vandyked cape, which seems to form the hanging sleeves. It is richly trimmed with black velvet.

A mantle of black cloth, elegantly trimmed with velvet and jet beads, is made double-breasted, and the sleeves may be either looped up or dropped over the wrists. This mantle has two pockets outside, and is well adapted for winter travelling.

Bonnets are made in great variety, though still small, and standing very much off the face; this peculiarity, however, being compensated for by the profuse trimming under the brim, and which usually includes a roll of velvet across the head. One of the newest and most stylish bonnets is composed of black lace over white tulle, confined by bands of French blue velvet. A plume of small feathers, the same shade, placed at the back, forms the crown of the bonnet, and gives the appearance as well as reality of warmth. Black lace falls over the feathers, and over the deep curtain, which is edged with blue velvet. Cap of white blonde, with flowers of blue velvet.

There is a bonnet of black velvet edged with scarlet velvet, and trimmed with black lace and black feathers; it has a blonde cap, with bow of scarlet velvet on one side, and scarlet and black on the other. Scarlet velvet ribbon strings.

A bonnet of grosgrain velvet is richly trimmed with black lace. The curtain is edged with a plait of the same velvet, and a plait of a similar description passes across the forehead. It is otherwise ornamented with wheat-ears, composed of the grosgrain velvet.

A bonnet made of a mixture of black lace and black velvet, has violet flowers and berries, with green leaves, and a plait of violet velvet inside.

A drawn bonnet is composed of a mixture of blue silk and blue velvet, with a fall of lace the same colour. It is otherwise trimmed with flowers of blue velvet and chenille, and the white cap has in it a running of blue.

A black velvet bonnet is edged with green, and the back of the crown is formed of a plait of green velvet twisted round, and finished off with a green silk tassel.

A bonnet in a similar style is composed of two shades of blue velvet. A bonnet of stone-coloured plush silk is trimmed with blue velvet.

Dresses are made in all sorts of rich silks. Moirés and brocades are sometimes made with plain skirts, though flounces still maintain their ascendancy. Two deep flounces, or at most three, seem preferred to a greater number of narrow ones. They are always profusely trimmed with broad velvet, lace, or fringe. Even when the plain skirts are adopted there is no sign of the jackets being less ornamented than heretofore.

Basquines of black lace are a good deal worn for demi-toilette, and they are generally richly trimmed with velvet, tassels, and beads. There is a very pretty basquine made entirely of narrow black velvet, arranged like network, each diamond being fastened with a jet bead.

A black velvet jacket is cut in vandykes from the waist, and in what is called the jockey shape behind; it is richly trimmed with lace, jet, and corded gimp.

Head-dresses are particularly tasteful and becoming this season. For evening dress, and by youthful belles, flowers are universally worn, though sometimes they are intermixed with ribbons. The wreaths are made very large and wide, and though placed at the back of the head extend forward and full at the sides.

A novel head-dress is composed of a broad plait of blue or scarlet velvet, which passes across the top of the head, and has depending from it a deep fall of black lace; the plait passes under the lace at the back of the neck, where it is fastened with bows and long ends of the velvet.

A head-dress of a rather more matronly style is made of white blonde and plaited scarlet chenille, very full at the sides with drooping scarlet flowers.

Another head-dress of white blonde has bands of violet velvet radiating upwards like a fan from the back of the neck, where they are fastened with a bunch of moss-roses; at the side roses are intermixed with violet velvet.

A white blonde cap is profusely trimmed with narrow black velvet, and has lappets a yard long and nearly half a yard wide, trimmed also with the narrow velvet. This cap has bows and ends behind, and pink roses at the sides.

A head-dress of cerise velvet is ornamented with white feathers, and tassels of cerise chenille and gold.

Morning caps are sometimes made of lace or muslin; they are always very full at the sides, and are trimmed with ribbons corresponding with the dress.

For the above information we are indebted to the courtesy of Madame EINSTEIN DE VY, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.]

## SKETCHES FROM NAPLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

## TRIAL OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

THE Sketch engraved in our Journal of last week represents the interior of the Grand Criminal Court, in which the political trial of Mignona and his associates, now just concluded, has been conducted. The extremity of it facing us is semicircular and raised. The President, and four Judges on each side, are seated around the platform; whilst the Attorney-General is on the left, and the two Secretaries on the right. Two circular tribunals, one on each side of the elevated platform, at the end nearest the open court, are occupied by the advocates when they address the Judges. On the right is a moveable kind of scaffolding with two rows of seats, the ascent to which is by a staircase from the court. Here sit Mignona and his companions, guarded by soldiers, who are relieved at intervals. A table for the advocates is placed beneath the tribunals. Behind the President is a crucifix, suspended against the wall; behind the Judges runs a corridor, separated by pillars, where sit privileged persons; whilst above is a gallery for the general audience. The whole of this upper part of the court now described is separated from the lower part by a railing which is guarded by soldiers, and in this lower part is a mixed crowd of ushers, soldiers, policemen, spies, and general audience. In the antechamber, which is not visible, but through which we pass to arrive at the grand criminal court, are some good frescoes, one of which represents the "Judgment of Solomon."

The scene which we have chosen for representation is taken from the third day of the trial. Witnesses in defence of Padre Ruggiero, a monk of the Teresiani Scalzi, were called, and, amongst others, a friar of the same order, named Padre Felice. In compliance with that courtesy which is always shown to ecclesiastics in this country, a chair had been placed for him in the centre of the platform. On being invited by the President to give his evidence, the monk who was dressed in the habiliments of his order, a long brown garment with a rope round his waist, rose hastily from the chair, and, stretching forth his right hand towards the crucifix, exclaimed with energy, "I rejoice that this day is come! I call that God to witness who gave me my voice and strength that I now speak the truth. When I was arrested, Campagna partially stripped me and threatened to beat me, and in this way extorted certain evidence from me against Ruggiero which was false. I said to Campagna, 'You, and such as you, are the enemies of the King; I am his true friend.' 'Padre Felice,' said the President, 'is that which you now say true?' 'I call God on the Cross again to witness,' said the monk, 'that what I say is true.'

"Signore Presidente," now interposed the Attorney-General, "may I ask one question? Is it true that Padre Felice was, as it is reported, mad?" The monk turned slowly round, and, gazing full in the face of the Attorney-General, replied, with a look of scorn, "Yes, I had a brain-fever two years since, but I am well now." The monk received an intimation that he might retire, and, descending the steps which led to the platform, disappeared. The effect which this evidence produced was magical. The United States' Minister, Mr. Owen; Count Gropello, the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires; Baron Kanitz, the Prussian Minister; and the Attachés of several other of the Embassies, leaned over as if unwilling to lose a word. The expression on the countenances of the Judges was that of extreme inquietude: some closed their eyes, and others glanced uneasily round the court, as if to ascertain the effect of the testimony just given.

The monk was followed by the Superior of his monastery, a man evidently of a quick and irritable temperament, and at the moment full of indignation. "I have known Padre Ruggiero," said he, "for many years. I have trusted him in offices of importance, and believe him to be innocent of the offences laid to his charge. Padre Felice, who was imprisoned eleven days, immediately on his liberation came to me, and, throwing himself at my feet, acknowledged that the harsh treatment he had received and the menaces which were used towards him had worked upon his fears, and had induced him to make false charges against Padre Ruggiero."

Last of all was examined the General of the Order, who declared:—"I have come this day to defend my son. I have known him for thirty years; his conduct has always been unexceptionable; and I have deemed it my duty to come here and give my evidence in his favour."

We shall not pursue this trial any further, as the details have already been laid so fully before the public. What we have related has been just sufficient to illustrate the scene which our pencil has endeavoured to represent. One more striking item has never been our lot to witness, and poetry or painting would with difficulty find a subject better worthy their efforts. We must not omit to state that one of the presumptive proofs of Padre Ruggiero's guilt was the fact of his having had in his chamber a work, written by Massimo d'Azeglio, entitled "I Lameati dei Lombardi." They are re-echoed by the Neapolitans, and sympathy is a sin.

## GAETA.

THIS site has more points of classic, mediæval, and modern interest than any other in the kingdom of Naples. Its very name is a puzzle. Strabo says that the Lacedæmonians so baptised it from its form; whilst Diodorus Siculus makes the Argonauts stand god-father to it. Of its great antiquity there can be no doubt; even were history silent, remains of Roman buildings attest the fact, and show that Gaeta was one of the *delicia* of the masters of the known world. Cicero had a villa there, and in the neighbourhood of this place he was cruelly murdered. There is, too, a monumental building not far distant, said to have been erected in honour of the Roman orator, but the assertion is doubted. After passing into the power of various States, it was subjected to the Norman Roger in 1153, who assumed as one of his titles that of the Duke of Gaeta. In 1222 the Emperor Frederic strongly fortified it, and built the castle, which was afterwards demolished by Gregory IX.: rebuilt by successive sovereigns, the castle was much enlarged and strengthened by Charles V. In 1736 Charles III., the first of the ruling dynasty, built accommodations for 3000 soldiers, and from that time to this it has been gradually strengthened until it has become a fortress by no means to be despised. Of the various vicissitudes it has suffered we omit to speak. The mountain is of a curious form, and must evidently have been divided by an earthquake. Tradition has it that the division took place at the death of Christ, and that the place has not since then been subject to earthquakes.

The country about Gaeta is extremely beautiful and productive. The oil and wine are not surpassed by any in the kingdom, and the fruits are abundant and in great variety. That, however, which gives Gaeta its present interest is the fact of its being the chosen residence of Ferdinand II. No labour or expense has been spared in adding to and increasing the fortifications; and, should it never be attacked, his Majesty will at least have had the amusement of watching the progress of works and dreaming that he is one of the greatest military engineers and generals of modern times. He is now in Gaeta waiting events. Three thousand cannon, say some, surround him. His fleet is under their protection. All useless hands have been expelled from the city, and every available corner filled with troops. Here, too, his Majesty has collected and deposited a great portion of his treasures; and, whilst he waits to defy the united power of the West, has brought away twelve carriages from Naples, as some say, and has his good steamer the *Menfredonia* ready, so as to be prepared for all events. The Sketch represents the Gaeta with the fortifications in the distance. Our readers must content



## S K E T C H E S F R O M N A P L E S .



GAETA: THE ROYAL PALACE.

themselves with this distant view, for passports to the fortress at least are given to no one, and we could mention an instance when a request was made by telegraph for a stranger to present himself on important business.

## VILLA REALLA

THE Villa Reall of Naples is a public walk on the border of the sea, and is about 4500 palms in length. Perhaps here in ancient times was the Plaga Olimpica, where Naples celebrated the games and the Fête of Jove. This long tract of ground, lying between the sea and the hill called the Vomero, was first ornamented with trees and fountains by the Viceroy, the Duke di Medina, in 1692, under Charles II. But it did not assume the form of a public garden until the reign of Ferdinand I., who inclosed it with iron railings about 1780. The portion of the Villa which our Sketch presents is the first of three divisions;

the second portion, which was added in 1807, is a kind of thick grove, and is adorned by two temples erected to Tasso and Virgil, respectively, in 1819; the third part, which was added in 1834, extends 1500 palms along the sea, and, less ornamented than the other portions, is occupied by the lazzaroni, who draw up their boats and dry their nets upon it. The width of the really cultivated parts is about 200 palms. Five long avenues run through the Villa, separated by rows of acacias, willow, and ilex. It is embellished by many fountains and more than fifty statues in marble, which, though they are not of very highest art, are still respectable copies, by Solari and Violani, of *chef-d'œuvres* of Greek and Roman sculpture. The great vase, which adorns the fountain represented in our Sketch, is formed of one single piece of Egyptian granite, the diameter of which is not less than twelve palms. It formerly adorned the Temple of Neptune, at Paestum, and replaces in the Villa the celebrated group of the Toro Farnesi, which

has been removed to the Museum. Around this fountain throng continually innumerable idlers—pretty *bonnes* with their adopted children—children, too, of an older growth, who either look at the *bonnes* or the Muscovy ducks, as their tastes may direct them. Look down the great central walk at certain hours of the day, and you will find fine dresses and artificial manners in abundance; whilst Modesty, in a scanty garment, shrinks away in some one of those shadier and narrower paths by the side. Not unlikely is it either that, in the very obscurest avenue of all, you may sometimes see two persons discussing subjects which they dare not enter upon in the streets, and looking right and left, as if thought itself were a sin. That lofty building at the extremity is Pizzo Falcone. There was a villa of Lucullus formerly where now are barracks, and it looks down upon the Castel d'Uovo, once the island of Megari. Does any point in the world command a finer view than Pizzo Falcone?



VILLA REALLA, THE PROMENADE OF NAPLES.





THE DUBLIN CRIMEAN BANQUET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## THE DUBLIN CRIMEAN BANQUET.

We gave on the 28th ult. a brief notice of the proceedings at the Dublin Crimean Banquet; but the occasion is one worthy of a somewhat more detailed account. The scene has no parallel in the history of Ireland; indeed, for extent and general effect, we question if any similar demonstration has been witnessed in Great Britain. During the entertainment the banqueting-hall presented a grand and striking appearance. The roof, which is chiefly of glass, is supported by innumerable columns, and both roof and columns were painted in the gayest colours. The vast area of this building was laid out with tables, which groined beneath thousands of well-filled dishes, supplied with such profusion, indeed, that when the banquet was over a thousand men more might have dined abundantly from the excellent viands which were left behind. Round the walls were painted in gigantic letters the names of the several battles of the late war, with groups of the flags of the various nations engaged in it displayed at intervals; trophies of flags and arms also ornamenting the columns, and the fronts of the galleries being decorated with a profusion of flowers and evergreens. The head table, which was raised on a dais nearly to a level with the front seats of the gallery, was occupied by the Lord Mayor (in the chair), the Lord Lieutenant (wearing the cross and ribbon of St. Patrick); General Lord Seaton, Commanding the Forces in Ireland; General Lord Gough; the Lord Chancellor; the French Consul, in French military uniform; and several other persons of distinction. A military band was placed in a gallery at the opposite extremity of the room, and trumpeters stationed behind the chair announced with a flourish the giving of each toast. Of the brave fellows who were assembled, and who represented the entire Crimean army, for whom this national compliment was intended, a great many were very young, and every man bore upon his breast the honourable testimony of his services in the shape of medals and clasps; and, in many cases, of the Cross of the Legion of Honour also.

Ample justice having been done to the profusion of good fare provided by the committee, and grace having been said by the Lord Mayor, the usual loyal toasts were gone through.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, whose health had been given, on rising to respond to the toast, was received with such deafening cheers from all parts of the hall that several minutes elapsed before he was enabled to commence his address. At length, comparative silence having been obtained, his Excellency proceeded with his speech, but was only able to make himself heard by raising his voice to the highest possible pitch. He said:—

Soldiers of the Crimea, my wish now is not to speak long, but loud (Cheers). I wish that every man I see before me could hear me say how proud I feel to be one of them this day (Loud cheers). In the place I fill I have a right to tell you, in the name of the good Queen I serve, that her fine troops are welcome (Applause). I have the right to tell you, in the name of the Irish people, that they love brave men (Vehement cheers)—that they know that you, one and all, have fought, and toiled, and bled, and would have died at your posts; and so they have wished this day to fill your cups to the brim, and to give you the fat of the land (Cheers). Not for the worth of the thing, not for the sake of gorging you with food, not for the stir of one short hour; but to show you, and those who will come after you, and who some day will march under the same flags, that your countrymen, and your countrywomen too, all wish to thank you for what you have done, and show you that they remember you still in peace, when the din of war is over, and that they will toast you at their feasts and bless you in their prayers ("Hear, hear," and cheers). We are thrown upon Irish ground, and Ireland has a right to give a welcome to heroes, because she has sent forth many to every grade in your ranks (Cheers). But Irish hospitality is not stinted to her own children—as it was not asked, when the cheer arose loudest in your charge, whether it had most of the English, Scotch, or Irish accent—as it was not asked, when the red blood flowed in the field or in the trench, whether the warm tide gushed from English, Scotch, or Irish veins (Loud cheers)—and here to-day you are seated side by side at the same board, and you need no other passport but the bright medal which glow upon your manly breasts (Loud and repeated cheering). It is, indeed, a deep cause of thankfulness to see you here this day—you, who have braved the steep slopes of the Alma—you, who have dashed along the fatal pass of Balaclava—you, who have held the blood-red heights of Inkerman—you, who have survived the midnight trench, the thundering rampart, and the deadly hospital ("Hear, hear," and cheers). It is a matter of deep gratitude to see you thus under a roof of peace, and before a board of plenty ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers). I know well, my friends, that your strength and your blood would be again given to your country if your country should require them of you again.

Lord Gough proposed "The health of the Emperor of the French and our noble allies," which, after having been drunk with all the honours, was ably responded to by M. de Burgraff, the French Consul. Sergeant Bruce returned thanks on behalf of the Royal Artillery; Sergeant-Major Woodson, 17th Lancers, for the cavalry, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Lefong, of the 77th Regiment, for the Infantry.

John Poulton, boatswain's mate of *La Hogue*, returned thanks on behalf of the Navy, ascending for that purpose, with singular expertness, to the head table, and not satisfied with the ordinary trumpet call by which the attention of the guests was demanded, enforced silence after his own fashion by sounding the shrilly pipe with which, in virtue of his office, he was invested. This singular and wholly unexpected act, combined with the rough salt-water look and gestures, in such marked contrast to all the previous orators, gave rise to considerable laughter and applause, and ensured for this representative of Britain's favourite defenders a most flattering reception. His address was in perfect keeping with the introduction. He said:—May it please your Excellency, my Lords, ladies, gentlemen, all round, we feel highly honoured for the kindness you have bestowed upon us in inviting us to this grand banquet in acknowledgment of our services in the Crimea; and should any foreign nation ever again be at war with Great Britain they will find the "wooden walls of old England" and the tars that man them able to hold their rights (Cheers), and that in them lies the best safety and the noblest means of defence of the country (Cheers). We are ready to fight our battles over again to prevent any foe or stranger invading our coasts, and for the protection of our rights and liberties, and all that we love (Cheers). May the British flag fly triumphantly over every sea as it always has done. The Queen and the Navy for ever. (Great cheering, during which the gallant tar retired from his conspicuous position, waving one of the miniature Union Jacks taken from off the dinner tables.)

Mr. A. C. O'Dwyer proposed the toast of "The distinguished ladies who nobly ministered to the sick and wounded in the Crimea." This toast was received with loud and continued cheers.

Sergeant Holloway of the 33rd Regiment, responded to the toast. He had been permitted, he said, to express the appreciation of the Army of the great services rendered to them by the ladies whose health had been proposed by Mr. O'Dwyer (Cheers). He had been laid up in Scutari hospital five months under the superintendence of Miss Nightingale and the good Sisters of Mercy. When he recovered from his wounds he was made orderly-man at the hospital, in consequence of which he was enabled to testify to the attention which those ladies paid to the wounded soldiers. When he was called up at the different hours of the night to parade the hospital he found Miss Nightingale always in attendance, with a cup of arrowroot in her hand, ministering to the wants of the wounded, or soothing the last moments of the dying soldier. When he was called on to render what service he could in the hospital, he saw that the soldiers were treated and attended as soldiers ought to be treated and attended, and he knew full well, from experience and observation, the great blessing conferred on the sick and wounded troops by the soothing attendance of Miss Nightingale and the Sisters of our Lady of Mercy (Hear).

The proceedings terminated shortly after four o'clock, when the men having left the hall with the utmost regularity were mustered outside, and marched, amidst the cheers of the people, to their respective destinations, the great majority of the troops that had arrived from the country proceeding to the several railway stations to return to their quarters. The demeanour of the men, without being in the slightest degree constrained, was excellent, and thousands of anecdotes and recognitions of old friendships and meetings at the seat of war, passed between them during the day. They all appeared well satisfied with the way in which they were received and entertained, and the whole scene was one of orderly good humour and happiness all through.

**GENERAL WALKER AND SLAVERY.**—An important decree has been issued by General Walker, of Nicaragua, annulling the old decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, among which was one abolishing slavery in Central America. The effect of this is, that the right to hold slaves is now acknowledged by the Government of Nicaragua; and the peculiar institution may therefore be considered as re-established in the Republic.

The subject of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter and policy, and the opening up of its territory for settlement, is still matter of discussion in the Canadian press. The demand for opening up the territory to settlers from Canada is likely to become a popular one.

## Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

## REMARKABLE DUELS.

(Continued from page 460.)

In 1790 a Captain Macrae fought and killed Sir George Ramsay, for refusing to dismiss a faithful old servant who had insulted Captain Macrae. As soon as the servant heard that his master had been killed on his account, he fell into strong convulsions and died in a few hours. Captain Macrae fled, and was outlawed.

In 1797 Colonel Fitzgerald, a married man, eloped from Windsor with his cousin, the daughter of Lord Kingston. Colonel King, the brother, fought Colonel Fitzgerald in Hyde-park. They fired six shots each, without effect; and the powder being exhausted, Colonel King called his opponent a villain, and they resolved to fight next day. They were, however, put under an arrest, when Colonel Fitzgerald had the audacity to follow Lord Kingston's family to Ireland, to obtain the object of his seduction from her parents. Colonel King hearing of this, repaired to the inn where Colonel Fitzgerald put up. Colonel Fitzgerald had locked himself in his room, and refused admission to Colonel King, who broke open the door; and, running to a case of pistols, seized one, and desired Colonel Fitzgerald to take the other. The parties grappled, and were fighting when Lord Kingston entered the room; and perceiving, from the position of the parties, that his son must lose his life, instantly shot Fitzgerald dead on the spot.

In 1803 a very singular duel took place in Hyde-park, between a Lieutenant W., of the Navy, and a Captain T., of the Army. Capt. T. had carried off the Lieutenant's sister. Lieut. W. seemed impressed with a deep sense of melancholy: he insisted that the distance should be only six paces. At this distance they fired, and the shot of Capt. T. struck the guard of Lieut. W.'s pistol, and tore off two fingers of his right hand. The Lieutenant, deliberately wrapt his handkerchief round the wound, and looking solemnly to heaven, exclaimed, "I have a left hand, which never failed me." They again took their ground. Lieut. W. looked steadfastly at Capt. T., and, casting his eyes up to heaven, was heard to utter "forgive me." They fired, and both fell. Capt. T. received the ball in his head, and died instantly; the Lieutenant was shot through the breast. He inquired if Capt. T.'s wound was mortal. Being answered in the affirmative, he thanked Heaven that he had lived so long. He then took his mourning-ring off his finger, and said to his second, "Give this to my sister, and tell her it is the happiest moment I ever knew." He had scarcely uttered the last word, when a quantity of blood gushed from his wound, and he instantly expired.

To the foregoing I might add many other duels, remarkable either for the celebrity of the combatants or the peculiarity of the circumstances—such as the fatal one between the Earl of Dorset and Lord Bruce, at Antwerp, the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, Sheridan and Mr. Matthews, William Pitt and Mr. Tierney, Lord Camelford and Mr. Best, and that between Lord Castlereagh and Canning; but your limited space cries "Hold, enough."

(In recounting the duel between Lord Howard and Sidney I inadvertently omitted to state the result. Sidney was wounded in two or three places, and his second left dead on the field.)

## NOTES.

**MEMORABILIA HIBERNICA.**—On the occasion of the Lord Lieutenant's late visit to the north of Ireland, the mace of the Irish House of Commons, retained by the last Speaker, Mr. Forster, together with his official chair, were exhibited to his Excellency by Mr. Forster's descendant, Lord Massarene, at Antrim Castle, and were duly regarded by Lord Carlisle as most interesting relics—the sarcasm conveyed by the powerless mace and empty chair notwithstanding. To the few survivors of the stirring times previous to the union with England, and before the abstraction of the "bauble," these old insignia recall to memory the fervid and impassioned language of the Irish Demosthenes, Henry Grattan, the poignant and manly wit of William Plunket, the classic and persuasive eloquence of Charles Bushe, occasionally diversified by the blundering naïveté of Sir Boyle Roche, with a host of minor celebrities long forgotten—some of whom sought distinction by their noisy patriotism; others, with a less noble object, the acquisition of pelf, so freely doled out by Lord Castlereagh, and, when taunted with their baseness in selling their country, gloried in their shame "that they had a country to sell." It may be interesting to the public to know that in another part of Ulster is deposited a further portion of Parliamentary spoil, consisting of a series of historical paintings, descriptive of the escape, disguise, and concealment of Charles II., after the battle of Worcester. They were painted by Fuller, to whom Colonels Careless, Lane, and the Penderills, sat for their portraits at the instance of the King, who presented the pictures to adorn the Irish House of Lords. As the mace was considered a lawful perquisite by Speaker Forster, Lord Clanbrassil, the last incumbent of the woolsack, claimed these pictures in virtue of his office, and removed them from the panels of the House of Peers to his mansion at Tollymore Park, in the county of Down, at present in possession of the Earl of Roden, where they now remain. Although this demesne is generally visited as one of the most picturesque specimens of mountain scenery in Ireland, the existence of these pictures being only known to a few persons, they have not been sought after. This notice, however, in the columns of "Memorabilia," it is hoped will rescue them from oblivion, and they will no doubt become special objects of interest as illustrations of most remarkable vicissitudes in the annals of Royalty.—B.

## QUERIES.

**MARTEN THE REGICIDE.**—Would you kindly let me know how many children Colonel Marten the regicide had, and to whom he was married, and where I may see the best account of his life—the later part of which he spent a prisoner in Raglan Castle?—SUBSCRIBER.

**THE THREE CROCKS OF GOLD.**—Can any of your antiquarian readers inform me whether there is a legend ballad or broadside ancient three crocks of gold that a Lord dreamed of, and that by going to London-bridge he should know their whereabouts, that he did go to London-bridge and there met a Quaker who told him the three crocks were under an alder-tree near a castle?—ΦΩΡΩ.

**BARBER'S FORFEITS.**—Can you, or any of your readers, inform me what were the forfeits in a barber's shop, to which allusion is made in the following passage?—

The strong statutes  
Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,  
As much in mock as mark.

Measure for Measure (Act v. sc. 1).—G.

**IVAN THE TERRIBLE.**—Can any of your correspondents inform me of the true name of the successor of Basile Iwanowitch, Czar of Russia? By some authors he is called John Basilowitch II., Basil the Tyrant, John Basile Basilowitch, Vassile Vassilowitch, Ivan Vassielowitch, and by some Ivan the Tyrant. He finally subdued the Tartars by conquering Kazan and Astracan. The English first landed in Russia during his reign.—NESTOR.

**SIR SAM. MEYRICK'S COLLECTION OF ARMOUR.**—Can you inform me in whose possession the armour collected by the late Sir S. Meyrick now is?—CRUX.

## ANSWERS.

**OLD ENGLISH SPORTS.**—Many months back a correspondent, "W. Chapman," inquired for the author of some curious lines enumerating the sports of our forefathers, which began—

Man, I do challenge thee to throw the sledge,  
To jump or leap over ditch or hedge, &c.

They are by Samuel Rowlands, and occur in that prolific pamphleteer's tract called "The Letting of Humors Blood in the Head-vaine," &c. 1611.—ALPHA.

**"PEREUNT ET IMPUTANTUR."**—Berm may find the motto he quotes in the Inner Temple, London. It is not an uncommon inscription for a sundial. It seems to me a peculiarly appropriate and solemn one, and not difficult to translate. Surely the youngest must feel that the hours are passing away—"pereunt;" and woe to him who forgets that they are reckoned against us—"imputantur."—CITIZEN.

**"PEREUNT ET IMPUTANTUR."**—This motto is taken from Martial's "Epigrams," Lib. v., Ep. 20 (al. 21), Ad Julium Martialem, "On Leading a Happy Life."

Nunc vivit sibi neuter, heu, bonosque  
Soles effugere, atque abire scutit,  
Qui nobis pereunt, et imputantur.

In the Delphin Edition is this note:—"Et imputantur.—Hoc est, alius dies non redditur pro eo quem inutiliter absumpsisti," Ep. 44, Lib. 10.

Gaudia tu differs, at non et stamina differt  
Atropos, atque omnis scribitur hora tibi.

Gloucester.

H. H.

**ST. VITUS' DANCE.**—In answer to a correspondent in the "Memorabilia" of your Journal, I find the following account of a disease and the origin of the name St. Vitus' Dance, which was given to it. Hecker, in his work on the "Epidemics of the Middle Ages," reports the appearance, in the year 1027, of a disease amongst some peasants in Germany where they were observed to suffer from convulsive motion of the limbs, occasioning strange and involuntary gesticulation. Again, in 1237, upwards of 100 children were seized with the same mania at Erfurt. In 1278, 200 persons danced upon the bridge at Utrecht till the bridge gave way, and they were drowned; but the grand eruption of the dancing, plague occurred in 1374, at Aix-la-Chapelle, where many great assemblages of men and women were seen in the streets suffering in this manner. A few months after this disease had spread over the Netherlands from Aix-la-Chapelle, where it was called St. John's Dance and St. Vitus' Dance. It is probable that the former name was derived from the mania originating amid the revels of St. John's Day. The latter was derived from cures effected at the chapel of St. Vitus, near Nabern and Rostein, when the priests, working upon the imagination of the patients, dispossessed them of their insinuations by religious ceremonies. At the beginning of the sixteenth century it diminished greatly, and soon after the close of that century disappeared. Such is the origin of the name St. Vitus' Dance, which is now transferred to a disease different from that just described, but which may, nevertheless, be its degenerate descendant.—CHEMISTS, Maidenhead, Berks.

**"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."**—The famous saying "Knowledge is power" having been satisfactorily traced in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to the writings of Bacon, it may be worthy of notice that the sentiment, if not the saying, may be found in a somewhat older writer—for in the 24th chapter of Proverbs we find the following verse (v.)—"A wise man is strong; yea, knowledge increaseth strength." Which is only briefly expressed when we say, "Knowledge is power."—SOLOMON, Torquay.

**RUSSIAN NAMES.**—In reply to your correspondent who inquires the meaning of "of," "ow," and "vitch," in Russian names—"Of" is the Russian patronymic, and equivalent to Anglo-Saxon and Gothic "at" from "afava posteritas;" "vitch," equivalent to fitz, fils, or filius, is of the same meaning. In Latin names, as Emilius, the termination "ius" is, probably, from Greek "bios." All being equivalent to our "son"—Johnson, &c.—A. B.

**"IN MEMORIAM."**—As to the poet referred to by Tennyson at the opening of "In Memoriam," when Petrarch says—

Da volar sopra 'l ciel gli avea dat' all  
Per le cose mortali,  
Che son scala al Fattor, chi ben le stima;  
Che mirando ei ben fiso quante e quali  
Eran virtuti in quella sua speranza,  
D' una in altra sembianza  
Potea levarsi all' alta cagion prima.—(Canzone 7.)

And Milton (to whom Petrarch's writings were probably familiar), in "Paradise Lost," Book V.—

Well hast thou taught the way that might direct  
Our knowledge, and the scale of nature set  
From centre to circumference, whereon,  
In contemplation of created things,  
By steps we may ascend to God.

is it likely that our Laureate should have referred to a contemporary harp, far less renowned?—A. J. B.

**REMARKABLE DUELS.**—I beg to refer your correspondent, Crichton, to "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," fourth edition, 1847, article "Duelling," where I think he may find something to help him, although it only comprises a period of 133 years. The number of duels given, being no less than eighty-seven, renders the article far too long to be copied into a newspaper. Sir J. Barrington states, that as many as 227 official and memorable duels were fought during his "grand climacteric;" and another writer, Hamilton, "enumerates 172 duels, in which sixty-three persons were killed and ninety-six wounded: in three of these cases both combatants were killed, and eighteen survivors suffered the sentence of the law."—G. F. C.

**KING BOMBA.**—A Curate is informed that the King of Naples was called Bomba after the bombardment of Palermo; but by whom so named A. B. is ignorant.

**FRUIT-TREE, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.**—Your querist, "Berm," will find some interesting particulars concerning this tree in *Notes and Queries*, 1st series, vol. xii., p. 352. The motto, "Pereunt et Imputantur," is reputed to be from Martial. As a sun-dial inscription it is also found in the Middle Temple, and at All Souls Coll., Oxon.

W. PINKS.

**DESCENDANTS OF BRUCE OR WALLACE.**—In reply to this inquiry in your paper of May 24th, I beg to inform your correspondent that Adam Bruce, a direct descendant from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, is now living at Stockholm.—L. T., Merry-field House, Smedley.

**HERBERTSTEIN'S NOTES ON RUSSIA.**—This work was published by the Hackluyt Society.—J. D.

**CHESHUNT HOUSE.**—As your Cheshunt readers have failed to answer the query of your correspondent "W. R.," perhaps the following may be acceptable. The present Cheshunt House, or, as it is commonly called, Cheshunt Great House, is but a small part of a once large building, said to have been inhabited by Cardinal Wolsey. The outer wall is evidently modern; in the interior is a large hall, hung with portraits of the Mayo family (the proprietors), and contains several relics of antiquity. A chair, a table, and bed furniture, are all that remain of the Cardinal's effects. There is an under-ground chapel; the only mode of access to which is through a window of the same. The pavement of this is tessellated; and the whole building bears strong marks of antiquity. Of course, the clericone knows next to nothing about it. One is told "this is the place for holy water, that is where incense was burnt; this is the confessional, and midnight mass was here performed." But a very dim religious light pervades this place. The blood-stained room no longer exists; that part was pulled down some years ago, and the instruments of torture transported elsewhere. An old lady, resident at Cheshunt, informed me when the pulling down took place three or four waggon-loads of human bones were discovered! A medical friend gravely informed her they were, without doubt, the remains of women and children! How true is one of the observations of Le Bruyère sur Les Grands—"L'on se porte aux extrémités opposées à l'égard de certains personnages. La satire après leur mort, court parmi le peuple, pendant que les boîtes des temples retentissent de leurs éloges."—M. D.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. A., Melton Mowbray, Biceps, Edwin A., M. D., F. B., Nina.—Declined. Such questions not being of sufficient general interest for publication.  
H. T., F. M.—Any common dictionary will give you the derivation.  
COMMENTATOR.—The reading of "great owners" is well known, and has been thoroughly discussed.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—A very good suggestion, but quite impracticable. It is only with extreme difficulty that the space at present apportioned to "Memorabilia" can be spared.  
O.—MONODY ON THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.—The translation of the above, and the clever story about Colonel de Beaumanoir and Lady Toland were the invention, if we remember rightly, of the witty "Father Prout," and appeared in *Fraser* fifteen or sixteen years ago.

BISHOPS' APRONS.—This silly question has been so repeatedly answered that no one entitled to sign himself D.C.L. ought to be ignorant that the "apron" is part of a short cassock, still retained in the episcopal habit.

E. M. T.—By "Old Q." the once notorious, but now almost forgotten, old sinner, the Duke of Queensberry is meant. His house was No. 138, Piccadilly, opposite the Green-park.

M. D.—Thyne's Monument in Westminster Abbey. The sculpture represents the assassination of Thynne, who was shot in his carriage near the Opera-house, in Pall-mall, Feb. 12th, 1691, by ruffians, who were hanged on the spot shortly afterwards.  
M. J. PINK.—Of many of the proper names you have selected the derivations are well known. If you possess any of which the origin has not before been explained, they will be acceptable.

W. POTTS.—NORM IN THE CATECHISM.—The meaning of these initials has been discussed already. See our paper for Nov. 24 and Dec. 8, 1855.



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